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CATALOGUE and GARDEN GUIDE

P. L. C. SHEPHERD & SON, LTD.,
202 PITT STREET,—SYDNEY, N.S.W.

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*State here how to be sent.

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Seed, Bulb and Plant Order Sheet—continued.

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By writing on the opposite lines the names of your friends and neighbours who are interested in gardening that you think would like to receive a copy of our Catalogues.

Mr.

Flower Seed Novelties & Specialities for 1913.

FOR GENERAL LIST, SEE PAGES 31 TO 38.

Antirrhinum Majus Grandiflorum Album fl. pl.

Double White Snapdragon.

Quite a new departure in the class of tall large-flowering Snapdragons is here offered. Out of the mouth-like aperture in the flowers, between the upper and lower lips, emerge abnormal fantastic petals which give a double and beard-like aspect to the very large bloom. A striking effect is produced by the long spikes covered with these beautiful white flowers when used for bedding. **1s. per packet.**

Antirrhinum Venus.

A delicate pink tint that has been wanting in the tall Snapdragons. A color that is in great demand. The

Antirrhinum Venus.

long stalks are thickly studded with large flowers of a lovely pink shade on white ground, set off by a pure white throat. **1s. per packet.**

Aster Seed.

(Tasmanian saved).

Asters have been and always will be a great favourite as a cut flower, and the success attending the introduction of the seed saved in Tasmania has proved beyond question the suitability of the plant to our trying summer climate.

Giant Branching Aster—Mixed. **6d. per packet.**
Giant Branching Aster—Pink. **6d. per packet.**
Giant Branching Aster—White. **6d. per packet.**
Giant Branching Aster—Red. **6d. per packet.**
Giant Branching Aster—Blue. **6d. per packet.**
Giant Branching Aster—Heliotrope. **6d. per packet.**
Giant Branching Aster—Purple. **6d. per packet.**
Hohenzollern Aster—Mixed. **6d. per packet.**

Set of six separate colours for **2s. 6d.**

For Plants, see page 38.

Begonia Gracilis Mignon.

A dwarf and compact growing sort, not exceeding 7 or 8 inches in height. Makes a fine globe-shaped bush, 8 to 10 inches across, which are profusely covered with brilliant blooms of a fiery scarlet red, pretty soft dark green foliage, spotted and edged with bronzy red. Splendid for bedding or edgings. **1s. per packet.**

Coleus Giants of Pyrenees.

This, our latest introduction, is distinguished by the great width of its leaves, and more especially by the richness and brightness of their colouring, for the most part on a white ground; a sterling novelty that will be much appreciated by all Coleus growers. Price, **1s. 6d. per packet.**

Dimorphotheca Aurantiaca Hybrida.

New Selected Hybrids in splendid mixture of the **African Golden Orange Daisy.** The plants grow from 12 to 15 inches high, and the flowers are about 2½ inches across. They vary in color from pure white to reddish and bluish white tints, also various shades of lemon yellow and beautiful salmon. They like a bright sunny position. **1s. 6d. per packet.**

Freesia Hybrid Mixed.

Freesias are grown largely for cut flowers. Nothing prettier than these sweet smelling, horizontally standing flowers with their stems bent at a right angle. Up to the present, however, they were obtainable only in white and yellowish. Thanks to the production of hybrids followed up for years by Prof. Ragioneri of Florence, a complete scale of colours, ranging from the lightest to the deepest shades, has at last been obtained. This Freesia will soon be grown everywhere, the more so because the new race is easy to sow and quick in blossoming. **1s. per packet.**

Lobelia Hybrida Amanda.

This new variety is suitable for the decoration of hanging baskets and boxes on balconies, which in fact it literally covers with its long sprays of finely-cut foliage. It is, however, distinct by the colour of its innumerable blossoms, which open rosy lilac and pass to a deep amaranth red, an intense shade from which the sharply defined pure white eye stands out in telling contrast. A plant covered with such attractive flowers presents a charming aspect. **6d. per packet.**

Pansy, Shepherd's Incomparable.

This splendid mixture cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction, containing as it does the choicest strains from the most noted Pansy Specialists in the World, and includes almost every shade of colour, exquisitely spotted and blotched, veined, mottled and margined, and fancy varieties. This strain is so beautiful that no description or praise can do it justice, being unsurpassed for rich and varied colours and immense size. **1s. and 2s. per packet.**

For Plants, see page 38.

Flower Seed Novelties—continued.

Peas, Sweet, "Yarrawa Spencer."

The beautiful new winter-flowering **Spencer Sweet Pea** in **Red** and **Pink shades only**; the large well-formed blooms are beautifully waved and fluted, and are carried on long stiff stems, the growth being very vigorous; the plants in good soil will attain the height of 10 feet, and will continue blooming well into the Summer. Seed scarce, **1s. per packet.**

Petunia, Shepherd's Ruffled Giants.

The largest and richest coloured variety in cultivation. Single flowers frequently measure over five

inches in diameter, ruffled or fringed on the edges, and beautifully veined, with various shades of purple, rose, lavender, yellow, crimson, pink, pure white, etc.; very fine. **1s. per packet.** For Plants, see page 38.

Petunia Hybrida Grandiflora Superbissima Nana.

The demand for really good dwarf compact growing Petunias has long made itself felt, and now we have much pleasure in introducing the above excellent dwarf strain. The flowers are very large and substantial owing to their rich undulation which renders them loose and attractive. The colours are very rich, the flowers being beautifully veined. Price, **1s. 6d. per packet.**

Salvia Bouquet Rose.

Quite a new departure in Salvias, the colours being a pretty hibiscus pink, with the compact growth of the well-known Scarlet Salvia. **1s. per packet.**

New Emperor Salpiglossis.

Purple-Violet with Gold.

The brilliant velvety violet of this new introduction is lovely, veined with bright gold. The plants have the same habit and growth as Emperor Salpiglossis, which so quickly gained the favour of the public, and this new very valuable coloration will also be gladly received as a most welcome addition. **9d. per packet.**

Verbena Hybrida Gigantea.

New Giant-Flowered Verbenas, mixed.

A new class of Verbenas of extraordinary beauty, which excel all other varieties hitherto known. This novelty contains a large percentage of red colours of various shades, such as Tyrian Rose, Purple Garnet, Turkey Red, Geranium Red, Bright Rosy Scarlet. The flowerets are enormously large, and have a large white eye, which gives to the flower a most effectful appearance. **9d. per packet.**

Stock, nice type, "La Brillante."

A new shade in this grand type, being a brilliant reddish crimson, bearing large trusses of fine blooms; a splendid addition to these popular stocks. **1s. per pkt.**

Stock—Large-Flowering Winter, White Lady (Nice Type).

A beautiful new Brompton Stock, which produces large and very double blooms of a lustrous snowy white. The plants throw up a massive central spike, and

Stock White Lady.

branching freely in candelabra fashion, finally assume the shape of a pyramidal bouquet. The finest white stock up to the present. **1s. per packet.**

Giant Zinnias.

Separate Colours: White, Golden Yellow, Scarlet, Flesh, Crimson, Sulphur Yellow, Violet, Purple.

These new plants are of extremely robust habit, and throw up numerous long firm stalks crowned with semi-globular and mostly very double flowers. The latter are for the most part of quite colossal size, and specimens measuring 5 to 6 inches across are by no means rare. With good culture and favourable sunny weather, grand and long-lasting effects can be produced in beds and borders. **6d. per packet;** or the eight varieties for **2s.**, Post Paid.

CARNATIONS.

New Perpetuals for 1913.

For General List, see page 55.

Postage or Freight Extra.

A. Barclay—Colour, a very pretty shade of China Rose; vigorous grower, and very free flowering. Flowers are of good form, strong Calyx. A splendid variety. **2s. 6d.**

Chevalier—Colour, pure white, with heavy edge and markings of red and maroon. The flowers are large and of beautiful form, with smooth circular petals of splendid substance. **2s.**

Flower Seed Novelties—continued.

Estelle—The flowers are of good form, with very high centres and smooth petals. Colour, pure white, with a heavy edge and markings of scarlet. **2s.**

Flame—Colour, an intense fiery red, very strong grower. Flowers produced abundantly on good stiff stems. Continuous bloomer, splendid for garden purposes. **2s. 6d.**

Gladys Fryer—Colour, Primrose yellow, prettily pencilled heliotrope; good form, and calyx; flowers freely, produced on long stiff stems, up to exhibition standard. **2s. 6d.**

Sabine—A pretty fancy with very large flowers of good form; ground colour, blush white, barred and laced bright rosy cerise; sound calyx; and the flowers are freely produced, on good stems. **2s.**

CARNATION.

New American Perpetuals for 1913.

Cheltonia—Extra large, full and well formed flower; a floriferous grower. Colour, a brilliant crimson, flowers borne on stiff stems; good calyx. **2s. 6d.**

Colossus—A deep shade of rose-cerise; one of the largest flowered varieties under cultivation; the calyx is very strong and sound. Habit of growth similar to Enchantress. **2s. 6d.**

Glendale—Colour, white, pencilled bright red. Flowers of good size, and petal growth very strong and healthy, producing an abundance of flowers on strong stems. **1s. 6d.**

May Day—Colour, a pleasing shade of pale salmon-rose. The blooms are of ideal form with shell-shaped petals. A variety which is sure to become popular. **2s.**

Mrs. C. Williams—Opens a beautiful pink, and gradually develops to a soft mauve. Calyx extend; good continuous bloomer; a striking novelty. **2s. 6d.**

Purple Queen—Colour, a rich shade of purple; very free flowering habit; flowers borne on good stems which bloom continuously. **2s. 6d.**

Postage or Freight extra.

New Roses for 1913

For General List, see page 58.

In presenting our list of novelties for the current year we would remind our patrons that our aim is to offer only the best; and though our list may not be a lengthy one, yet it represents the cream of British and Continental varieties. We have several others in stock for further trial but prefer to offer only those that we feel certain will prove acquisitions to their various sections of the "Queen of Flowers." (Those requiring new varieties should order at once as stock are always very limited first season.)

Postage or freight extra.

Description given is in most cases that of the raisers.

"Australian Beauty" (Clb. H.T.).—We have much pleasure to offer plants of this famous novelty, the production of the late "Mr. Geo. Kerslake," the noted Australian Hybridist. It is a splendid climbing rose, with blooms of a rich dark, velvety crimson shaded amaranth. A continuous bloomer and free from mildew; very vigorous, and very sweetly scented. **3s. 6d.**

"Climbing Souv. de Therese Levet" (T.)—The dwarf variety is probably the most popular dark red tea grown; and the new climbing sport will be even more popular. We have flowered this variety and it has proved in every respect equal to the dwarf. Colour, richest crimson-maroon; flowers last a long time when cut. Free from mildew. **3s. 6d.**

Climbing "Richmond" (H.T.).—A climbing sport from Richmond. Flowers dazzling red. One of the most brilliant coloured roses we have. Will be a great improvement on the dwarf variety, which is rather a weak grower. **3s. 6d.**

"Climbing White Lord Tarquin" (T.).—A climbing variety of "White Lord Tarquin." Pure white flowers; very lasting when cut; foliage mildew proof; constant bloomer; fine for florists' work. Will be one of the best white climbing roses. **3s. 6d.**

"Compte G. de Rochemur" (H.T.).—Fiery scarlet tinted satiny vermillion, edged rosy white; sweetly scented, vigorous, and free flowering.

"C. W. Cowan" (H.T.).—Colour, warm carmine cerise; blooms large full and imbricated, petals smooth and circular; good for all purposes; sweetly scented. **3s. 6d.**

"Coronation" (Wichuriana)—Bright crimson shaded scarlet, splashed with small streaks of white. Double flowers produced in large trusses; very vigorous, making 15 to 20 foot shoots in a season; almost evergreen. Splendid for covering Pergolas, fences, stumps, or trellis work. **3s. 6d.**

"Duchess of Sutherland" (H.T.).—Blooms extra large, full and conical, borne on stout upright stems. Petals unusually large, smooth and erect, fine exhibition and garden rose. Colour, delicate rose-pink with lemon shading. **3s. 6d.**

"Flame" (Wichuriana)—A distinct and striking shade of bright salmon-pink. Flowers semi-double and produced in large trusses well clear of the foliage. A splendid variety in this charming class of rambling roses. Award of Merit, N.R.S., 1910. **3s. 6d.**

"Geoffrey Henslow" (H.T.).—Colour, brilliant orange-crimson. Messrs. Dickson & Son describe this as a great advance on any other of a similar shade of colour, being a fine exhibition variety with a delicious old rose perfume. **3s. 6d.**

"George Dickson" (H.T. with H.P. growth).—Probably no rose has been put before the public with such a flourish of trumpets as this rose. Messrs. Dickson & Son, who are at the very top of the tree in rose hybridisation, devote a whole column of their large catalogue to a description of its charms. When it received the "Gold Medal" of the National Rose Society, "The Garden" described it (the rose) as the most sensational feature in the show. It was named in honour of the senior member of the firm. It has been awarded over a dozen medals, and wherever shown has carried off the honours. Colour, velvety black scarlet-crimson, with brilliant scarlet reflexed tips. An enormous, but not coarse flower, and lasts well when cut. Every rose grower should have one at least. **5s.**

"Helvetia" (H.T.).—Inside petals brilliant rose; outside dazzling fiery red. Large full and fragrant; long bud, vigorous growth, free blooming; a charming rose. **3s. 6d.**

"King Geo. V." (H.T.).—Growth vigorous and very branching; flowers very large and full, opening freely. Colour, rich blackish crimson, with deep velvety violet flush. Awarded gold medal, 1911. A magnificent rose. **3s. 6d.**

"Mrs. Herbert Hawksworth" (T.).—Colour, creamy white; large globular flowers very freely produced and sweetly scented; a magnificent rose for all purposes. Dickson & Son describe it as a "Glorious Rose." **3s. 6d.**

Mrs. Sam Ross (H.T.).—A flower of the largest size and great refinement, of a peculiar colour difficult to describe, pale straw and buff, with chamois yellow. "Hugh Dickson," the raisers, describe it as one of their best productions. Awarded gold medal, 1911. **3s. 6d.**

"Sodenia" (Wichuriana)—A splendid acquisition to this popular class. Colour, pure brilliant carmine, nearly scarlet, and produced as freely and in the same manner as "Dorothy Perkins." Said to be the best Red rose of its class. **3s. 6d.**

Flower Seed Novelties—continued.

"St. Helena" (H.T.)—Cream with pink blush in centre, and yellow base; flowers of good size and sweetly scented. Borne on a good long stem; good for all purposes. **3s. 6d.**

"Sunburst" (H.T.).—A rose with a remarkable colour, being a bright cadium yellow; fine long bud on long stout stems; flowers large and cupped, very free, fine for bedding and garden. **3s. 6d.**

"Yellow Frau Karl Druschki" (H.T.—(Synonymous with "Natalie Bottner," under which name it should have been distributed as the other one is misleading.) Flowers large creamy white, or pale straw colour, good shape, and very freely produced; was distributed in N.S.W. last season, but stocks were limited. **2s. 6d.**

Last Year's Novelties at Reduced Rates.

Alexander Hill Gray (Tea).—Blooms large, great substance and perfect formation, with high-pointed centre, from which the petals gracefully reflex. Strongly tea-perfumed. The best and largest pure yellow tea rose yet produced. **2s.**

Carine (H.T.)—The long and elegant buds are carried on rigid stems, and an imperfect flower is a rarity; colour, blush buff, creamy fawn and coppery salmon; good garden or decorative. **2s.**

Climb. Lady Ashtown (H.T.)—Lovely pink, with a yellow glow in the centre. A splendid rose. **2s.**

Edward Mawley (H.T.).—Velvety crimson, blooms large, quite full; petals of good depth and substance; very free flowering and perfect habit; highly perfumed. **2s.**

Florence Haswell Veitch (H.T.) Climber—Brilliant scarlet, shaded black; large, moderately full, of excellent shape, with fine stiff petals. This variety is remarkable for the fragrance of the flowers. **2s.**

Francis Charteris Seton (H.T.)—Flowers, deep rose pink, very large, full and of fine form, vigorous grower, good exhibition bloom. **2s.**

George Arends (H.P.)—Pink Frau Karl Druschki; delicate rose, large, full and well-formed; deliciously scented; growth strong. **2s.**

Lady Hillingdon (T.)—Deep apricot-yellow, long pointed buds; very free-flowering; very fine. **2s.**

Leslie Holland (H.T.)—Deep scarlet crimson; very sweetly scented. The flower is large, with shell-shaped petals of great substance, carried on stiff erect stems, and lasting well when cut. **2s.**

Mrs. Cornwallis West (H.T.)—Blooms are very full and always open well, the petals are very smooth, shell-shaped. A transparent delicate pink, on the purest white. **2s.**

Recuerdo de Antonio Peluffo (H.T.)—Light yellow, with pink-edged petals, exceedingly large flower, very double, irreproachable form; growth strong and hardy. **2s.**

SHEPHERD'S COLLECTION of popular FLOWER SEEDS

Carefully Selected and containing only the best varieties. Free by Post.

Collection.	s.	d.
A—14 Choice Varieties of Hardy Annuals for Autumn or Spring Sowing	**2**	**0**
B—12 Choice Varieties of Hardy Biennials and Perennials	**2**	**0**
C—12 Extra Choice Varieties of Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals	**3**	**0**
D—12 Extra Choice Varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, for Autumn or Spring Sowing	**2**	**6**

The above four collections, comprising an assortment of 48 varieties, will be sent, POST FREE, for **7s. 6d.**
See directions for Sowing on page preceding General List of Flower Seeds.

EVERLASTINGS.

For Winter Bouquets and General Indoor Decoration. Seven Finest Varieties, separate.

PRICE, ONE SHILLING.

Flower Seeds for Hot and Dry Climates. Eighteen Selected Varieties. Price, **2s. 6d.**
Nine Selected Varieties. Price, **1s. 6d.**

Climbers. Twelve Choice Varieties Price, **3s.**

Collection of Sweet Scented Flowers suitable for Bees. Fourteen varieties, separate Price, **2s. 6d.**

Seven Varieties, separate. Price, **1s. 6d.** Including Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Sultan, Sweet Peas, Sweet Williams, etc.

Should soil be dry, water a day or two before planting.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

IN handing you our Seed, Bulb and Plant CATALOGUE and GARDEN GUIDE for 1913, we take the opportunity to tender our hearty thanks to our friends and the public for their kind patronage and recommendation, and assure them of our earnest desire to serve them.

NON-WARRANTY.

In selecting our stocks of Seeds we have spared no trouble or expense to obtain only the best strains, which we can confidently recommend as likely to succeed in our climate; yet the best Seeds will occasionally fail from causes entirely beyond human control, and although we take great pains to supply them *New, Genuine* and *Unadulterated,* thereby reducing the chances of error to almost an impossibility, we wish it to be distinctly understood that every order we receive for Seeds named in this Catalogue will be executed only on the following conditions :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We believe that all Seeds, Bulbs and Roots sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale; but, owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, we give no undertaking that such Seeds, Bulbs or Roots will correspond with the description under which they are sold, and we make all sales subject to this condition. We further give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality, or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are at once to be returned to us.

We do not guarantee Nursery Stock to live, *nor can we* in view of the various incidents that Stock is subject to, as the success or failure depends so largely on *climatic conditions, manner of planting, after care, etc.*

All Stocks are severely tested as to germinating qualities at our Nursery before they are sent out.

Our **Trees, Shrubs, Seedlings and Bulbs** are grown under special supervision and customers may rely on getting well rooted, hardy stuff.

Our FLORAL DEPARTMENT is supervised by experts, and all orders entrusted to us for Floral Work will receive our best attention.

OUR SELECTIONS.—Correspondents may rely on every care being taken to supply Fruit Trees, Plants and Seeds suitable for the locality and purpose for which they are intended, when the selection is left to us.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Owing to the abnormally dry hot season experienced in practically all of the great seed-producing centres of the world, there is a universal shortage of seed crops, amounting to almost a famine in some lines. The stocks of seeds on hand this season are the smallest the trade has ever known, consequently we will be compelled to raise the prices of the scarcer sorts.

REMITTANCES.—Unknown correspondents are required to forward a remittance with order or a reliable Sydney reference. Remittances may be made by Cheque, Postal Notes, or P.O. Order, the last being made payable at the G.P.O., Sydney. Stamps may be sent for small amounts, and 6d. exchange must be added to Country Cheques.

Accounts are due monthly.

Seed Potatoes, Grains and Manures are sold for NET CASH only.

Overdue Accounts will be handed over for collection if not paid immediately after stamped notice on foot of Statement is posted.

Customers will please remember that when our busy season commences we are rushed with orders, and it may be a few days before their orders receive attention; but they may rest assured that there will be no unnecessary delay in despatching.

Packing.—Every care is taken in packing and despatching goods in accordance with instructions.

Delivery.—All goods are delivered Free at RAILWAY STATION and WHARVES, SYDNEY, but our responsibility ceases on procuring a receipt for goods delivered or shipped in good order.

Claims.—Should any error occur, we desire to be informed upon receipt of goods, in order that we may rectify them at once. All claims must be filed within ten days after the arrival of the goods.

P. L. C. SHEPHERD & SON, LTD.,

Seedsmen, Nurserymen, Florists.

202 Pitt Street,
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FOUNDED 1827.

THE OLDEST SEED AND PLANT STORE IN AUSTRALASIA.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS

. . For . .
FLOWER GARDEN,
KITCHEN GARDEN
and ORCHARD.

With due regard to the space at our disposal, we can only give here a compendium of directions; but coupled with the notes over each section of Vegetable Seeds, we are sure the Calendar will prove a welcome and useful guide to the amateur. The Calendar is prepared for the climate of the County of Cumberland, which is about the medium of the State; and it will be necessary, therefore, to regulate operations from a fortnight earlier for the warmer to a fortnight later for the colder districts than is here indicated.

Sowing the different kinds of Vegetable Seeds.

(Sow Large Seeds, as Beans and Peas, half to one inch deep.)

TO ENSURE SUCCESS attend strictly to the following direction for Small Seeds sown in beds:—Finely prepare and well moisten soil, then sow the Seed and cover very lightly with its own depth of fine soil only, pat gently with the back of a spade, and (during the Summer months) shade with bushes or other material till the plants are well up.

(Refer to Cultural Notes under Headings in Seed List.)

JANUARY.

FLOWER GARDEN.—As this is usually a dry, trying month, water freely where necessary. The best plan is to open small drills or holes and fill them with water until the ground is thoroughly soaked; sprinkling overhead often does more harm than good. Continue to dig and store bulbs as they ripen. Attend to cleanliness: remove decayed flowers from Dahlias, Roses, etc.; attend carefully to tuberous-rooted plants, such as Begonias, Gloxinias, Liliums, etc.; re-pot as required and supply with liquid manure. Fuchsias which have done flowering should be removed to a cool and shady position. Pelargoniums should be cut back (if not already done) and re-potted into smaller pots. Chrysanthemums should be regulated by thinning out, tying, etc. The too luxuriant growth of climbing plants and hedgerows should be clipped and made tidy. Should Roses or other plants be attacked with mildew, dust the affected part with paroidium or sulphur, or spray with Bordeaux Mixture. Asters, Balsams, Phloxes, and such like plants will be greatly improved if watered freely with liquid manure. First sowing of Pansy, Stocks, and Winter Flowering Sweet Peas may be made this month. Vermin should be well looked after, as they are very troublesome this month; if very dry, mulching may be resorted to with advantage.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Keep the earth well broken between the rows, and perfectly free of weeds with the Dutch hoe or the "Planet Jr." Cultivator (also see notes page). Sow for succession Lettuce, Carrot, Celery, Mustard and Cress, Cucumber, Onion, French Beans, Peas, Radish, Sweet Corn, Spinach, Squash and Bush Marrow, Tomato, Turnip. Sow Cabbage and Cauliflower largely this month in beds shaded with ti-tree or calico. Shade and water Cucumbers. Manure should be used in a liquid state during this and the hot months generally. If not already done, Herbs should be cut and dried in the shade. A small bed of Early Rose Potatoes may be planted.

ORCHARD.—The Orchard requires but little attention this month beyond gathering the fruit as it ripens. Strawberry runners (except such as required for plants) should be removed. Suckers of Blackberries and Raspberries should be cut off, except such as are required for the following season. See that Vines and Fruit Trees are securely tied and staked where necessary. Continue to use the "Planet Jr." horse-hoe or scarifier to keep down the weeds. (For Sprays, Tools, Fertilisers, etc., see pages 71-73.)

FEBRUARY.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Pansies, and Primulas, Stocks, Sweet Peas Early Flowering. Use seed pans or shallow pots, with plenty of charcoal, or broken crocks covered with moss. The soil should be very fine, and the seeds sown not more than their own depth under the surface. Water very carefully, and cover the pans or pots with glass, and shade till the seed is well up. Pansies will also succeed well sown in a carefully-prepared bed of light soil, and shaded with bush till they make the third leaf, when the shading should be removed; Anemones, Runnunculus, Freesias, and all bulbs should be planted now; destroy insects, and fumigate when thrip, red spider, or green fly make their appearance; continue operations similar to last month. All Seedlings should be shaded when transplanted. This is the latest period for planting pot Dahlias.

February—(continued).

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Plant Potatoes for winter use. Sow Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, Borecole and Swede for main crop; also for succession, Beet, Carrot, French Beans, Endive, Mustard and Cress, Onion, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Leek, and Turnip. Plant Eschalots, Garlic, Potato Onions, Tree Onions, etc. Cucumbers will require to be well attended to by affording shade and water; also pinch back shoots.

ORCHARD.—No crop whatever should be grown in the orchard except for about three years after planting, and then a clear space round each tree should be left equal in diameter to double the height of the tree. Operations similar to those directed for last month, cleanliness being the chief object. Land for new orchards should be prepared by draining and trenching. See Orchard Notes, page 61. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, see pages 71-73).

MARCH.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Should the ground be moist and in good order, this is about the best month for planting out evergreen shrubs and hardy plants, because they get a good hold of the ground, and are better able to withstand a dry and trying Summer than plants planted late in Winter or in Spring. Plant Hyacinths, Ixias, Anemones, Ranunculus, etc. Prick off into small pots or prepared beds, Cinerarias, Primulas, Calceolarias, Pansies, etc., sown last month. These will require careful attention, and, if in pots, must be shaded and watered regularly, and re-potted into larger pots as required. Pansies can be grown better in a bed well manured than in pots, and, if necessary, can be potted with perfect safety even when in flower. As Gloxinias and other tubers go to rest, store them away in a sheltered place where no wet can get at them. They should have a slight sprinkle now and then, but not enough to thoroughly wet the soil. Hardy Annuals and Perennials may be sown this month; divide each packet and make two sowings, say a fortnight apart, and, if possible, select showery weather. Keep drains well clear; look well to lawns, walks, etc.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow Broad Beans, Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, Borecole, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrot, Endive, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard and Cress, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Parsnip, Radish, Salsify, Savoy, Spinach and Swede Turnip. Plant out Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Leek and Herbs of all kinds. Potatoes should be dug as soon as ready, and graved for Winter and Spring use. Pumpkins should also be stored away for the same purpose in a dry, airy loft. Keep Dutch hoe and "Planet Jr." tools going. Destroy vermin, and see that drains are in good order.

ORCHARD.—(Also see Orchard Notes, page 61.) This is the best month for planting Orange, Lemon, Lime, Citron, Loquat, Guava, and all evergreen Fruit Trees, but the ground should be in good condition. The great advantage in planting this month is that the trees get good hold of the ground by the time Summer arrives, and are thus better able to cope with the heat and drought. If the soil be at all dry, give a copious watering to settle the soil well about the roots and stake firmly at once. Good clean trees of one year's growth will be found to succeed the best. Shelter the trees by tying branches of ti-trees or other scrub

March—(continued).

around them; dip stakes in wood-preserving oil as a preventative against white ants. Prepare beds for Strawberries by digging a good spade deep; manure heavily with well-rotted stable manure. Towards the end of the month plant good strong plants, which should be well attended to till established. The advantage of planting early is that the plants will bear a good crop the following Spring, which they cannot do if planted late. Plant 2½ feet to 3 feet from row to row, and 15 to 18 inches in the rows. Continue to gather and store fruit, and attend to cleanliness throughout. Areas for new plantations should be about completed this month, and it is a great advantage to allow the land to remain two or three months before planting. Pinus Insignis makes the best breakwind. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, see pages 71-73.)

APRIL.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to plant out all kinds of evergreen shrubs. Bulbs are still being planted this month. Sow for late blooming, Calceolarias, Primulas, Mimulas, Marguerites, Pansies, etc., as also freely of all hardy annuals and perennials. Prick out seedlings from previous sowings, which will require to be well looked after, as slugs and other vermin are very troublesome as the Autumn sets in. Tobacco dust, salt, and lime may be used effectively for this purpose. Coleus and similar tender plants require to be protected in a warm frame or covering of some kind. Fuchsias should be re-potted and slightly encouraged to make new growth.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—From the middle of this to the middle of next month is the best time to sow for main crop of Broad Beans, Peas, Savoy and Onion in warm districts; also sow for succession as recommended for last month. Black Spanish Radish may be sown for Winter use, also Californian Mammoth. Plant out Herbs of all kinds, and divide old plants of Marjoram, Sage and Thyme for re-planting. Look well after vermin; continue to dig and store Potatoes both for house use and for seed.

ORCHARD.—(Also see Notes, page 61.) Fruit gathering will be pretty well over this month. Store late Apples and Pears in a well-aired loft or building constructed for the purpose. Continue to form new Strawberry beds as directed last month; if the soil be at all dry, give a copious watering to settle the soil well about the roots. All mulch material should be removed or dug in. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, etc., see pages 71-73.)

MAY.

FLOWER GARDEN.—This is a busy month in the Flower Garden; it is the best for planting nearly all kinds of hardy shrubs, including Roses, Abutilon, Sweet Verbena, Aucuba, Brugmansia, Buddlea, Box, Cestrum, Daphne, Duetzia, Diervillea, Erythrina, Escallonia, Habrothamnus, Hibiscus, Hydrangea, Justicia, Nerium, Philadelphus, Spiræa, Tecoma, Veronica, etc. Continue to shift into larger pots, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, etc. Look out for thrip, red spider, and other diseases on young plants, and at once destroy the vermin, or the young plants will never make good, robust specimens. Form new lawns and top-dress old ones; lay turf either for edgings or lawn; put in box or other edgings. Plant freely all kinds of shrubs, pot plants, etc. In the case of pot plants, discard every plant that appears to be pot-bound, as such rarely, if ever, make good healthy specimens. Look well to underground and surface drains; carry out any proposed alterations; dig and manure borders; put walks, etc., in order; in fact, all heavy work should be proceeded with energetically.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow for main crop, Peas, Broad Beans and Onions in warm districts; also pretty freely, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard and Cress, Radish, Savoy, Spinach, Turnip and Herbs of all kinds. Earth up advancing crops. Keep down slugs and all kinds of vermin by a free use of tobacco dust, salt, lime, or such other dressing which is beneficial to the growing crops. Dig and manure all unoccupied ground ready for planting a little later on. Keep every part of the garden thoroughly clean; weeds and rubbish encourage and foster slugs and all kinds of vermin.

ORCHARD.—(See Notes, page 61.) Continue to plant Strawberries. Towards the end of the month Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, and deciduous fruit trees generally may be planted, but care should be taken not to hurry planting before the leaves have fallen. The distance to plant trees in an orchard ranges from 18 to 30 feet, and should be regulated according to the richness of the soil and the kind of tree to be planted—the lesser distances being suitable for the poorer soils and the smaller-growing trees, such as Cherries, Plums, etc., and the greater distance for rich soils and the larger-growing trees, as Pears and Apples. Strictly avoid growing Oats, Barley, or other crops in the orchard. Dig in or remove mulch if not done last month. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, etc., see pages 71-73.)

May—(continued).

JUNE.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Dig and store Dahlias, Lilies, Gladiolus, and all Bulbs and Tubers which may not have been lifted earlier. The conservatory, bush house, and in fact every department of the garden requires thorough investigation. All pot plants should be thoroughly examined, plants re-potted with extra drainage, digging and manuring continued, and the garden put in thorough good order. Plant all kinds of hardy shrubs, plants and bulbs. Sow hardy annuals and perennials of every description. Continue to plant hedges and edgings; form new lawns and top-dress and renovate old ones. Divide and plant out herbaceous plants, such as Daisies, Primroses, Violets, etc. Attend to young Fuchsias and such like plants; when growing for exhibition, weak liquid manure should be supplied twice or three times a week; re-pot frequently in the regular sizes, and never allow the roots to form a mat around the inside of the pot. Roses should be pruned now. Keep down insects of all sorts.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow Broad Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrot, Lettuce, Mustard and Cress and other Salads, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip and Herbs of all kinds. Small seeds sown for stock should be placed in a warm, sheltered position. Plant out Cabbage, Cauliflower, etc., and earth up advancing crops. Stick Peas; plant Artichokes, Globe. Plant crowns of Horse Radish 4 inches below the surface. Finish manuring beds for use in the Spring. Bone-dust and other manures are always better dug in during Winter. Continue to use salt, tobacco dust, lime, etc., for the destruction of slugs and other vermin.

ORCHARD.—(See Notes, page 61.) This is the safest and best month for planting all kinds of deciduous fruit trees, including the smaller kinds, such as Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, and Raspberries. For fuller information, see page . The more tender kinds, as Bananas, Passion Fruit, Custard Apple, etc., had better be held over till September, except in very warm, sheltered situations. Continue manuring, digging, ploughing and carrying on such work as may be required. Pruning should be commenced as soon as the leaves are quite cleared off the trees; a simple rule for pruning is to shape your tree and keep the centre open; and it is important to attend thoroughly to pruning for three or four years after the young trees are planted. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, see pages 71-73.)

JULY.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to plant all kinds of evergreens and deciduous shrubs and plants. Artificial heat is a great assistance in bringing on seeds, and every garden should be provided with means for affording it. A common hot-bed of stable manure is very easily made by piling up a heap 4 to 5 feet thick, over which place a large box or frame with a glass sash; the chief care required is to well sweeten the bed before use—this will readily be discovered with a little attention. Re-pot Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, and other plants as required, and if desired to grow them bushy, stop the shoots by pinching off the points. Finish pruning Roses, etc.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—For succession sow Broccoli, Carrot, Chicory, Parsnip, and Sea Kale; also small sowings of other vegetables as recommended last month. Towards the latter end of the month, in warm, sheltered situations, a small planting, for early use, of Early Rose and Kidney Potatoes may be put in. Plant Asparagus and Rhubarb; both require deeply-worked ground not less than 18 to 24 inches deep; plant Asparagus in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart, and 1 foot in the rows; dress beds already planted with about 4 inches of good made soil,

July—(continued).

and about 4 inches of well-rotted manure and light soil over that again. Plant Rhubarb roots 2½ to 3 feet apart each way, and about 3 inches under the surface; good 1 and 2 year old seedling roots are the best. Towards the end of the month, in warm, sheltered localities, Cucumbers, Squashes, and Tomatoes may be sown under glass for after planting. Stick and earth up Peas and other crops requiring it. Attend strictly to cleanliness throughout.

ORCHARD.—(See Notes, page 61.) Continue planting all kinds fruit trees and stake firmly. Where frosts are severe the Orange tribe should not be planted until later on, when the worst of the frosts are over. All young trees should be carefully top and root pruned before planting, and planted only the same depth as they were originally in the nursery; deep planting is most objectionable. Use Jeyes' Horticultural Wash for scale and aphis on fruit trees. All pruning, manuring, dressing and digging should be completed as early as possible. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, see pages 71-73.)

AUGUST.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Put in cuttings of all kinds of bedding and ribbon-border plants in well-drained pots, with a rich, light compost, covered with about one inch of sharp washed sand. General planting should be completed as soon as possible. With a good season, pot plants and evergreen shrubs may be planted out with perfect safety for two months; but early planting is always the safest, as early planted things get a good hold of the ground before Summer; and should it prove hot and dry, recently-planted stuff is sure to suffer far more than that planted early. Plant Gladioli, Lilies, Tuberous Begonias, Gloxinias, etc.; attend particularly to Fuchsias and plants being grown for exhibition. Keep off insects, and supply freely with liquid manure. As the plants strengthen, continue pinching back shoots growing out of proportion; and for forming bushy specimens, prick out annuals and small hardy border plants; keep Dutch hoe going.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow Asparagus in drills 10 to 12 inches apart and about 1 inch deep; soak in water 12 hours before sowing. Sow Beet in drills 1 inch deep and 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and thin out 4 to 6 inches apart. Sow Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, French Beans, Leek, Lettuce, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Sea Kale, Spinach, Squash, Tomato, Turnip, Marrow and Herbs of all kinds. Also, toward the end of the month, in **warm localities,** Cucumber, Cape Gooseberry, Egg Plant, Sweet and Pop Corn, Melon, Chili and Pumpkin; towards the end of the month Cucumbers, etc., raised in pots, may be planted out, but should be well protected by placing branches of ti-tree or some such protection round the hills in which they are planted. Plant main crop of Potatoes of all kinds, Jerusalem Artichokes, also all kinds of Vegetables sown last month. Attend to weeding, and earth up all crops requiring it. Thin out Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, and all crops requiring it. Stick Peas and Runner Beans; these last should be supplied with sticks directly they show above ground, as it assists their growth very materially. Rhubarb beds should have a good dressing of stable manure.

ORCHARD.—Grafting of all kinds of deciduous fruit trees should now be prosecuted with vigour; for ordinary sized stocks the tongue or whip graft is the best, but for large stocks, or for grafting old trees, the rind or wedge graft will be found the most desirable. All evergreen fruiting plants, such as Passion Fruit, Guava, Loquat, etc., may be planted this month, but should be well protected and staked immediately after planting; also Custard Apple, Persimmon, and such like. It is late for Strawberries, but with good weather they will succeed if planted. The planting of stone fruits should be completed this month; Citrus fruits may be planted a little later, but we would impress upon amateurs the great advantage of early planting. Keep all ground planted thoroughly clean by the constant use of the "Planet Jr." horse-hoe or scarifier. Crops, as Potatoes and Pumpkins, Oats, Barley, etc., may be grown in the orchard for three years or so after planting, but certainly not for a longer period, and even then a clear space, equal in diameter to twice the height of the tree, should be preserved round each tree. To do fruit trees full justice, however, they should have the whole area of the orchard to themselves, as cropping the open spaces only takes from the ground what should go to the support of the tree. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, etc., see pages 71-73.)

SEPTEMBER.

FLOWER GARDEN.—All the later bulbs and tubers, such as Begonia, Gloxinia, Caladium, Lilium, etc., if not already potted, should be done this month; all these bulbs like thorough drainage and rich light soil. Plant Dahlias, Gladioli, etc. All newly-planted shrubs should be carefully looked to, and if the ground be dry, give a copious watering by opening small drills or trenches or holes, in preference to watering overhead. Cuttings of all kinds of bedding and ribbon border plants may be put in as recommended last month, and beds and borders may be planted from cuttings previously put in. Vacancies in the borders should now be filled up, either by sowing half-hardy annuals, such as Balsam, Phlox, Portulaca, Cockscomb, Asters, etc.—Tasmanian should be sown now—or by planting Fuchsias, Geraniums, Phlox, Salvias, Bouvardias, Verbenas, etc., which will afford a good supply of flowers throughout the Summer. Pot plants require particular attention just now; insects must be kept off them, as they eat into the flower buds and unexpanded leaves, and quite destroy the plants for exhibition purposes. Spray with Arsenate of Lead powder. Continue to water copiously with liquid manure, and top-dress pots, when required, with Shirley's No. 9. Lawns, borders and walks should be kept in proper order.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Dress Asparagus beds with a sprinkling of salt, and finally make up the beds; also dress and manure Rhubarb beds, if not already done, with well-rotted stable manure. All the more tender vegetables may be sown freely this month, including French and Runner Beans, Beet, Cape Gooseberries, Celery, Okra, Sugar and Pop Corn, Cucumber, Melon (Rock and Water), Pepper or Chilies, Pumpkin, Squash, Tomato, Leek and Vegetable Marrow. All the hardier kinds may also be sown for succession. It is a good plan to sow from 5 to 7 seeds in each hill of Cucumber, Melon, etc., and when well up to pull all but three of the strongest; by this means good healthy plants are secured. Pinch out points of shoots as soon as sufficient fruit has set; attend well to cleanliness, and keep down slugs and other vermin with tobacco dust.

ORCHARD.—See Notes, page 61.) In the colder districts this is the safest month for planting the Orange tribe and all evergreen fruiting plants, such as Passion Fruit, Guava, Banana, etc.; if previously neglected, Apple and Pear Trees may still be planted. Strawberry beds should be attended to, all runners removed, the surface of the ground broken, and clean litter spread round the plants to keep the fruit free from dirt; all kinds of insect life should be destroyed as far as possible. Use Jeyes' Horticultural Wash. Grape Vines require to be carefully tied as the young shoots grow, for they are very easily broken off. Caterpillars require to be well looked after, as they will often eat the young shoots quite through. Spray with Arsenate of Lead Powder. Keep down weeds and attend generally to cleanliness. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, etc., see pages 71-73.)

OCTOBER.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Top-dress and supply with liquid manure such pot plants as are in a forward state; continue re-potting into larger pots such as require it, and attend particularly to watering, and any faulty drainage should at once be rectified. See that all faded flowers are removed thus prolonging blooming period. Continue planting Dahlias, Gladiolus, etc., and fill up vacancies by pricking out Annuals and such other plants as may be available. This is the best month for sowing Asters, Balsams, Portulacas, Zinnias, and such like; Balsams require plenty of manure, and should be well sheltered from the wind. Should aphis appear on the rose bushes, syringe well with a solution of Gishurst's Compound or Nikoteen. Fumigation should be resorted to in the green-house and frames to keep down vermin. Stake and tie up Dahlias and all plants requiring support.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—This may be regarded generally as the best and safest month for sowing all the more tender vegetables, such as French and Runner Beans, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Rock and Water Melons, Pumpkins, etc. Stop the too rambling vines of the Cucumber and Melon tribe. Plant out Tomatoes, Cape Gooseberries against a fence if possible, as this will greatly facilitate the training of them. Sow and plant out for succession, as the case may be, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Beet, Leek, Lettuce, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Rhubarb, Turnip, etc. Plant

October—(continued).

Sweet Potatoes in rich, light soil, deeply worked in rows 6 feet apart, and 2 feet in the rows; keep the surface of the soil broken and soft.

ORCHARD.—See Notes, page 61). The Orange tribe may still be planted out with safety; should any young growth have been made, cut it all off before planting. Continue to plant all evergreen fruiting plants, Bananas, Passion Fruit, etc. Attend carefully to vines, tie up, and destroy caterpillars by spraying with Arsenate of Lead Powder. Strawberries should be copiously watered if the season be dry, and all runners removed; this, if attended to, will prolong fruiting season. Should the weather prove dry, mulching should be resorted to; stable straw, short fine grass, or such like material may be used; spread to a depth of 2 to 4 inches round each tree, according to size; leave a space of say 6 inches round each tree. Vines may be sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture or dressed with par-oidium or sulphur. For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, see pages 71-73.)

NOVEMBER.

FLOWER GARDEN.—The conservatory, bush-house, and garden in every department should be brilliant with flowers and foliage, and very little should be left undone either in the way of sowing, planting, or general work. Flowering plants in pots should be removed to a convenient place, and allowed to rest as soon as they have ceased flowering; all decayed and decaying flowers should be cleared away. Plant Dahlias and Gladiolus for succession. Should the weather prove dry, mulching with stable manure to a depth of 3 inches will be an advantage; also water freely in drills or holes, as before recommended. Supply all exhibition and show plants with liquid manure and top-dress such as require it. As the earlier bulbs die down, dig up and store away, and supply vacancies just created by planting out seedlings, Asters, Balsams, Portulacas, Coxcomb, Phlox, etc. Shade where required, and attend to climbing plants. Lawns should be regularly cut, and watered with a "Daisy" Lawn Sprinkler. To keep conservatories and other houses thoroughly sweet and healthy, they should be thoroughly cleaned and washed out at intervals, and occasional fumigation will be of advantage.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—As Cucumber, Melon, and such like vines progress, they should be pegged down, at regular intervals to prevent the wind blowing them about; also stop shoots where necessary; sow moderately for succession, if weather permits, French Beans, and all the more tender vegetables. At this season, however, shade and shelter should be provided by sticking in a few bushes round the holes or along the drills. Continue to plant out Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc. Should Lettuce not succeed well by planting out, sow in finely prepared soil, in drills well shaded and watered, and thin out, leaving only the most robust plants; good heads can often be grown in this way when the ordinary system fails. Keep surface of soil well broken and rough; soil thus treated will retain moisture much longer than when raked to an even surface.

ORCHARD.—Some of the early fruits will be ripe this month, including Cherries, Red American Plum,

November—(continued).

Gooseberries, Raspberries, etc. Mulching with stable manure should be carried out in the orangery, where practicable, should the weather prove dry. Remove all useless wood from vines, but do not stop bearing shoots till the berries attain the size of a pea, which will hardly be the case this month. Continue the use of Bordeaux Mixture, par oidium and sulphur. Fruit may be thinned out with advantage, particularly on young trees; branches growing in an irregular or unsightly way should also be cut off. In mulching, do not allow the mulching material to touch the trunk of the tree, but leave a few inches open all round, otherwise insects, such as crickets, etc., often injure the bark. We would never recommend mulching in a good season, it is only desirable at times of drought. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, etc., see pages 71-73.)

DECEMBER.

FLOWER GARDEN.—This is a comparatively idle month in the flower garden. Dahlias from pots may still be planted for late flowering, also any Gladiolus bulbs which may have been held over; these are two of the most useful plants in the garden, as by judicious management they may be made to adorn the garden for at least eight months in the year. Continue to dig and store bulbs as they ripen. Bedding plants will require to be regularly watered and otherwise attended to; trim hedgings and hedgerows, mow and water lawns, and, as falling leaves will begin to be troublesome this month, it will be necessary to keep the rake constantly at work. Give plenty of air from the shady side of the conservatory, and afford effective shade; remove all flowering plants as soon as they cease flowering, also foliage plants as they become shabby; it is better to see a house half empty than to retain in it unpresentable plants.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sowing operations this month should be confined to such kinds only as may have been overlooked, or have failed in a previous sowing; and in such cases extra care should be taken to see that the ground is in good condition, and that shade is afforded, otherwise the young plants stand a good chance of being burnt off as they appear above the ground. Earth up all growing crops, and stick Beans and Peas as required. Plant out Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cape Gooseberry, Egg Plant and Tomatoes, and such others as may have been neglected the previous month.

ORCHARD.—Budding may be proceeded with this month. Fruit will begin to come in, and should be gathered as soon as ripe, and, if required for preserving, bruising should be avoided as much as possible. No planting whatever is likely to prove successful so late as this, and it is far better to defer till the following season anything that may have been overlooked. The vineyard requires careful attention; as soon as the berries attain the size of a pea, stop the shoots and tie up carefully, and should any disease appear, use Bordeaux Mixture, par-oidium and the sulphur bellows freely, and pick off caterpillars and small elephant beetles, which are often troublesome at this season, or spray with Arsenate of Lead Powder. Keep the scarifier regularly at work, not only to eradicate weeds, but for the purpose of keeping the surface broken. (For Tools, Sprays, Fertilisers, Stakes, etc., see pages 71-73.)

BOOKS.—Garden, Orchard, Farm, Bulbs, Flowers, Vegetables.

Australasian Gardening, by W. Elliott. A useful work on general gardening, flowers, bulbs, vegetables, and fruits. 2/- each, or 2/1 post paid.

The Farmer's Handbook, compiled by W. H. Clark, 3/6; post paid, 3/9.

Fruit Tree Pruning, by W. J. Allen, 1/-; post paid, 1/1.

The A.B.C. of Australian Vegetable Gardening, by H. Rumsey, 1/-; post paid, 1/1.

Dahlia Growing Made Easy, by J. G. Lockley, 1/6; post paid, 1/7.

SHEPHERD'S CELEBRATED ASTHMA HERB.

The best known Remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Coughs, and Chest Complaints generally.

Many of our correspondents have testified to the value of the Herb as a Tonic and gentle Aperient.

Persons of the weakest and most delicate constitutions may use the Herb Tea with perfect safety.

Printed directions for preparing the Herb for use accompany each packet, and the process is so simple that a child of ten years of age might safely be entrusted with it.

We may also point out that the Herb prepared as recommended by the late Mr. T. SHEPHERD is superior in every way to the mixture sold by the chemists as Asthma Herb, because it can always be used fresh and unadulterated, and at about one-tenth the cost. **2oz. Packets, 1/- each, Post Free.** Prepared only, and sold by P. L. C. SHEPHERD & SON, LTD., Seedsmen, Nurserymen, Florists, 202 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

The Anti-Couty Powders of the R.R. Benedictine Mothers

We are Agents for these wonderful Powders for the cure and relief of Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, etc. The treatment for one year, **Price, £3/10/-,** or £3/11/3 post paid New South Wales; £3/12/2 Interstate. The treatment for six months. **Price, £2/-/-,** or £2/0/9, post paid New South Wales; £2/1/2 Interstate, A Book containing full directions with each box. Write for Particulars.

All Seeds showing a bad test are thrown out.

Shepherd's Collection OF Tested Vegetable Seeds

Are made in the most liberal manner, care being taken to give a sufficient quantity of all the best varieties and most useful sorts required in a Kitchen Garden, sufficient for a year's supply.

WONDERFUL VALUE. **All Collections sent Post Free to any address when money accompanies order. Only finest selected seeds used.**

SUBJECT TO SLIGHT ALTERATIONS AS CUSTOMERS WISH.

Shepherd's 5/- Collection of Kitchen Garden Seeds

25 Small Packets.

	pkts.
Peas for succession	2
Beans	2
Beet	1
Cabbage	2
Carrot	1
Cauliflower	1
Celery	1
Cress	1
Cucumber	1
Lettuce	1
Melons	2
Mustard	1
Onion	1
Parsley	1
Pumpkin	1
Parsnip	1
Radish	1
Tomato	1
Turnip and Swede	2
Vegetable Marrow	1

Shepherd's 10/- Collection of Kitchen Garden Seeds

25 Large Packets.

	pkts.
Peas for succession	2
Beans, Broad	1
Beans, French	2
Beet	1
Cabbage	2
Carrot	1
Cauliflower	1
Celery	1
Cress	1
Cucumber	1
Lettuce	1
Melons	2
Mustard	1
Onion	1
Pumpkin	1
Parsley	1
Parsnip	1
Radish	1
Tomato	1
Turnip	1
Vegetable Marrow	1

Shepherd's 20/- Collection of Kitchen Garden Seeds

50 Large Packets.

	pkts.
Peas, best, for succession	4
Beans, Broad	1
Beans, French	2
Beans, Butter	1
Beet	2
Broccoli	1
Cabbage and Savoy	4
Carrot	2
Cauliflower	2
Celery	1
Cress	1
Cucumber	2
Endive	1
Leek	1
Lettuce	2
Melons	3
Mustard	1
Onion	2
Pumpkin	2
Parsley	1
Parsnip	1
Radish	2
Squash	2
Swede	1
Sage	1
Spinach	1
Thyme	1
Tomato	2
Turnip	2
Vegetable Marrow	1

Shepherd's 2/6 Cottagers' Collection of Vegetable Seeds, Sent Post Free. . .

CONTENTS: One packet each of

Beet, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Carrot, Cabbage, Lettuce,
Onion, Swede, Parsnip, Radish, Turnip, Tomato.

Our Collection of Vegetable Seeds always give satisfaction.

SHEPHERD'S STERLING VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Vegetable Seeds, except Beans and Peas, sent Post Free when money accompanies order.

WE beg to call attention to the Cultural Directions heading the various sections of Vegetables, which embrace (in a condensed form) all the information necessary to enable the most inexperienced amateur to cultivate Vegetables successfully.

SEEDS MAILED POST PAID.

In considering our prices, both of new and Standard Garden Seeds, please bear in mind that WE PAY POSTAGE, by the packet, quarter-pound, and pound. Seeds in larger quantities sent by rail or steamer always means purchaser pays the transportation charges.

ARTICHOKE

The Globe variety is grown for its unopened flower heads which are cooked like Asparagus. Sow in Autumn or Spring in a row where they are to remain; thin to a foot or eighteen inches apart, and transplant the following season into deeply trenched and well-manured ground. **3d.** and **6d.** per packet. Post paid.

Large Green Globe—Globular heads, the best for general cultivation.

Large Purple Globe—Oval heads, much esteemed in France.

Jerusalem, Purple
Jerusalem, White

See page 17.

ASPARAGUS

Sow in Spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, and about an inch deep; soak the seed in water twelve hours. The second year transplant into well-drained beds, composed of sandy loam, stable manure, and coarse sea sand, in rows eighteen inches apart, and a foot apart in the rows, then cover with four inches of good made soil, and about four inches of manure and light soil in the Winter. Early in Spring dress with salt and fork in. No cutting should be made from the bed the first season after transplanting. The second year care should be used to only cut the vigorous shoots, and these sparingly to begin with. **3d.** and **6d.** per jacket, **9d.** per oz., **2s. 6d.** per ¼-lb. Post paid.

Conover's Colossal—Of very large size, tender, and of good quality.

Giant Purple—A well-known and excellently variety.

Camden Park Strain—A very fine variety.

(For Roots, see page 17.)

BEANS, BROAD

This useful Vegetable should be sown in the Autumn in good strong soil; also in June, July, and August. Sow nine inches apart in the drills, and three to four feet between the rows. Cover the seeds to the depth of about two inches. As soon as the crops come into bloom, the top of each stem should be pinched off to increase the advancement of the pods. A quart will sow a row of seventy-five yards. **3d.** per packet, **6d.** per pint, **1/-** per quart. Post paid, **5d.** per packet, **1/-** per pint, **1/6** per quart.

***Shepherd's Leviathan Long Pod**—Producing enormous pods, thirteen to fifteen inches long, an abundant bearer, and of excellent flavour.

***Broad Windsor**—Large and productive.

Early Long Pod, or Johnston's Wonderful—A good standard variety.

BEANS, CLIMBING OR RUNNING

The soil for the tall French or Runners should be deep and highly manured. Sow in drills four feet apart, and six inches between the seeds. They may be sown near a fence or building, and trained on strings or trellises; otherwise sticks five or six feet in length should be struck in the rows, one to each plant. Sow from September to December. A 6d. packet will sow fifty feet.

***Shepherd's Stringless Runner**—Very prolific; pods measure nine inches in length, deeply creased or saddle-backed; stringless when gathered young. Quite distinct from Epicure. **In packets only, 6d.** and **3d.** each.

***Epicure**—Excellent flavour; pods flat, stringless; early and heavy bearer. **In packets only, 6d.** and **3d. each.**

Tall Mont D'or (Butter or Wax)—Grows about five feet, with yellow stringless pods, tender and fine flavour; **6d.** and **3d.** per packet, **9d.** per pint, **1/6** per quart, or **9d.** and **5d.** per pkt., **1/3** per pint, **2/-** per quart. Post paid.

Butterfly Runner—Similar in appearance to the Scarlet Runner, very pretty flowers; in packets only, **3d.** and **6d.** Post paid.

***Shepherd's Fillbasket**—The longest podded and most productive Tall Butter Bean; excellent flavour. **6d.** & **3d.** per pkt., or **9d.** & **5d.** per pkt., Post paid.

Scarlet Runner—Both ornamental and useful; heavy cropper in damp situation. **6d.** and **3d.** per packet, **9d.** per pint, **1/6** per quart; or **9d.** and **5d.** per pkt., **1/3** per pint, **2/** per quart, Post paid.

White Dutch or Case Knife—Fine long pods, excellent flavour; early and very productive. **6d.** and **3d.** per packet, **9d.** per pint, **1/6** per quart; or **9d.** and **5d.** per packet, **1/3** per pint, **2/** per quart, Post paid.

Snake or Yard Long—Produces narrow, stringless pods, about two to three feet long; an immense cropper. **6d.** per oz., **3d.** and **6d.** per packet, Post paid.

***Denotes Varieties** which we can Specially Recommend.

Always take advantage of Moist Weather for Sowing.

MADAGASCAR BEANS (Black Seeded.)
(Dolichos lunatus.)

A very strong evergreen climber, and produces prodigious quantities of large flat Beans of excellent quality; used like French Beans. **3d.** and **6d.** per packet. Post paid.

BEANS, DWARF, FRENCH or KIDNEY

Without doubt the French Bean is one of the leading garden vegetables, extensively cultivated almost everywhere. As a green vegetable for Summer use in our dry and trying climate, it cannot be surpassed. Sow as soon as frosts are over, in drills about two inches deep, and two or three inches apart, the drills two feet apart; earth up as required. Continue sowing for succession throughout the Summer; a 6d. packet will sow fifty feet. **3d.** and **6d.** per packet; **9d.** per pint, **1/6** per quart; or Post paid, **6d.** and **10d.** per packet, **1/3** per pint, **2/-** per quart.

***Canadian Wonder**—Fine, long pods, the most productive Bean yet introduced.
Governor Denison—A well-known speckled variety.
Negro Long Pod—One of the best, a great cropper; seeds black.
Pale Dun—An excellent early variety.
Stringless Green Pod—Extra early, quite stringless, very prolific, fine quality.

Special Prices for Bushel Lots.

BUTTER BEANS,

The pods are stringless and can be cooked whole; distinct flavour of a buttery taste. **3d.** and **6d.** per packet, **1/-** per pint, **2/-** per quart; Post Paid, **5d.** and **9d.** per packet, **1/6** per pint, **2/6** per quart. Special Prices for Bushel Lots.

***Shepherd's Dwarf Kidney Wax**—Strong upright bush growth, 15 inches in height; very prolific. Pods straight, flat, 5 inches in length, and 1½ inch broad. A rich golden yellow; brittle and entirely stringless; fine flavour.

***Dwarf Black Wax**—Golden yellow pods, good main crop bean.

Dwarf Golden Wax—Very early and prolific, large deep yellow pods.

LIMA BEANS

Sow from end of October until January, the tall varieties in rows four feet, and the dwarf eighteen inches apart; the tall require sticks about five feet high. In cooking the Beans they should be shelled. **3d.** and **6d.** per packet, **1/-** per pint, **2/-** per quart; or Post Paid, **5d.** and **9d.** per packet, **1/6** per pint, **2/6** per quart.

***Burpee's Bush or Dwarf**—Seeds of this variety same size as Tall Lima, and require no sticks.

***King of the Garden (Tall)**—Pods are large and well filled, and are produced in great abundance.

Special Prices for Bushel Lots.

BEET

Beet should be sown in ground which had been well manured for a previous crop, as it will not thrive if new manure be used; strong soil with old manure is the best. Sow in Spring and Autumn in drills one inch deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart. Thin out according to the size of the root required. One ounce will sow a drill of 10 yards. **3d.** and **6d.** per packet; **9d.** per ounce; **1/6** per ¼-lb.; **5/-** per lb. Post Paid.

Long Blood Red—The best for general use; deep colour and excellent flavour.

***Early Blood Turnip Rooted**—The best for early crop. Recommended for shallow soils.

***Silver or Spinach Beet** (Swiss Chard)—This is grown for the leaves; excellent dish, cooked like Spinach.

(For Plants, see page 17.)

SUGAR BEET—See page 18.

BORECOLE or KALE

Will succeed best in rich soil, well worked, and is a useful Winter vegetable, Sow January for main crop, in seed bed same as Cabbage; also in March and June for succession. Plant in rows two feet apart, and twelve to eighteen inches in the rows. **3d.** and **6d.** per packet; **9d.** per ounce; **2s.** per ¼-lb. Post Paid.

Dwarf Green Curled—Close and compact, leaves beautifully curled.

Tall Green Curled—A large and useful hardy variety.

Pe-Tsai (Chinese Cabbage)—Large loose leaves, used like Spinach Beet.

Thousand-Headed—For cattle feeding and poultry. **1s.** per ¼-lb., or **2s. 6d.** per lb., Post Paid.

BROCCOLI

Sow from January to July for succession, and plant out as soon as ready, choosing favourable weather. Treat the same as Cauliflower, which it greatly resembles, except that it is hardier and more suitable for the colder parts of the State. A packet will produce 250 plants. **3d.** and **6d.** per pkt.; **1s.** per oz. Post Paid.

***Adams' Early White**—A fine variety white, heads large and compact.

Early Walcheren—A very valuable kind for general use; hardy, and produces fine heads.

Knight's Protecting—Self-protecting variety, with close white heads.

***Wilcove's Late White**—A well-known hardy and useful variety.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Sow in February for main crop, March and April for succession, and afterwards plant into rows, two feet and eighteen inches between the plants. Brussels Sprouts are esteemed as the best of the Cabbage genus. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. per ounce; 3s. per ¼-lb.** Post Paid

***Tall**—Excellent and productive, of robust and vigorous growth.

(For Plants, see page 17.)

***Denotes Varieties** which we can Specially Recommend.

Our Prices of SEEDS are Reasonable and Quality Unsurpassed.

CABBAGE

This universally esteemed vegetableshould be grown in every kitchen garden. For main crops sow in January, February and March. Cabbage should not be planted in the same ground twice following. Sow in drills (very shallow) three inches apart, and plant out when from four to six inches high; early sorts in rows two feet apart, and eighteen inches in the rows; late sorts in rows three feet apart, and two feet in the rows. Employ good rich soil, deeply worked and well manured; keep soil between the rows thoroughly clean and well stirred, and hill up as required. A succession may be kept up throughout the year by sowing and planting as the weather permits. Sow in beds to transplant; ½-lb. for an acre. A packet will produce 500 plants. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per ounce; 1s. 9d. per ¼-lb.; 5s. per lb.;** Post Paid; except where otherwise priced.

***Shepherd's Improved Mammoth Short Stem**—We have every confidence in recommending this splendid Cabbage to the public. It is peculiarly adapted to our hot and trying climate. It forms a large solid head of excellent quality, comes in early, and will prove one of the best market cabbages in cultivation. **3d. and 6d. per pkt.; 1s. per oz.; 2s. 6d. per ¼-lb.; 8s. per lb.** Post Paid.

***Succession**—One of the finest Cabbages in existence for all seasons of the year; perfect in every respect. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per ounce; 5s. per ¼-lb.; 17s. 6d. per lb.** Post Paid.

Shepherd's Short Stem Cabbage.

I grew Shepherd's Short Stem Cabbage weighing 18½ lbs. It is a splendid sort.—D.P., Coogee.

Burpee's All-head Early—The earliest of all large Cabbage, and fully one-third larger than any other early Summer sort. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. per ounce; 3s. per ¼-lb.; 10s. per lb.** Post Paid.

***St. John's Day Improved**—Large, produce magnificent solid heads of fine colour. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per ounce; 2s. per ¼-lb.; 6s. per lb.** Post Paid.

St. John's Day—A very early miniature Drumhead, delicate flavour, best for hot climates. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per ounce; 2s. per ¼-lb; 6s. per lb.** Post Paid.

East or West Ham—An old and useful sort, large, firm and white-hearted.

Enfield or London Market—Old favourite, largely grown by market gardeners.

Large Drumhead—Very hardy, and of immense size; useful for cattle feeding.

Flat Dutch—Large flat heads, but a little coarse; least affected by aphis.

Early York—Small, heads quickly, and of good flavour.

Large York (or Ox Heart)—A good useful kind.

Schweinfurt—Large white heads, compact, and of fine quality. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per ounce; 2s. per ¼-lb.; 6s. per lb.** Post Paid.

***Sugarloaf**—A very distinct and excellent variety, turns in well.

Surehead—Gives general satisfaction; is always sure to head. **2s. per ¼-lb.; 7s. per lb.** Post Paid.

Winningstadt—The earliest, heads well on soils where many others fail entirely.

Red Dutch (or Pickling)—The best variety for pickling. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per ounce; 2s. per ¼-lb.; 6s. per lb.** Post Paid.

CABBAGE SAVOY

This excellent curled Cabbage should be sown about February. Grown in the Fall and allowed to be touched byfrost, it is one of the most delicious of vegetables; also suitable for cold districts. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per ounce; 1s. 9d. per ¼-lb.; 5s. per lb.** Post Paid.

***Drumhead**—The largest variety. **Dwarf Green Curled**—Compact early sort, which hearts well.

CABBAGE PLANTS—See page 16.

Improved Intermediate Carrot.

CARROT

Sow in drills half an inch deep and twelve to fifteen inches apart; thin out according to size of root required. Deeply worked rich light soil, avoiding fresh manure; or, better still, sow after crops such as Cauliflower or Cabbage, for which the land has been well manured. For main crop sow in September. Though the seed may be sown any time throughout the year, weather being favourable, the Carrots will not be large, but suitable for soups, etc. An ounce will sow six square yards, or a drill of twenty; four to six lbs. per acre.

Improved Intermediate—Produces roots of good size, excellent flavour, and rich colour. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per ounce; 2s. 6d. per ¼-lb.; 8s. per lb.** Post Paid.

Early Short Horn—A favourite variety, much esteemed for table use, medium size and tender. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per ounce; 2s. 6d. per ¼-lb.; 8s. per lb.** Post Paid.

Long Red Altringham—Desirable sort for either garden or field culture, for deep soils. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 2s. 6d. per ¼-lb.; 8s. per lb.** Post Paid.

White Belgian (selected)—Unequalled for horse feed, grows to a very large size. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 2s. 6d. per ¼-lb.; 8s. per lb.** Post Paid.

CAULIFLOWER

For main crops sow in December, January and February, in beds slightly shaded and not allowed to get dry, and plant out in rich, highly cultivated soil. Same rules for successfully growing Cabbage apply to this favourite vegetable as regards manures, &c. After planting takes place water each plant daily unless the weather be sufficiently moist; plant out three feet by two. To secure good heads the plants must be young and vigorous. As the flower heads appear, tie the leaves over them for protection. A 6d. packet will produce 250 plants. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per ounce; 4s. per ¼-lb.** Post Paid.

***Shepherd's Superb**—Very early, magnificent snow-white heads, excellent market variety. **3s. 6d. per ounce; 12s. per ¼-lb.** Post Paid.

***Eclipse**—A splendid early variety, large white heads. **2s. 6d. per ounce; 8s. per ¼-lb.** Post Paid.

Early Snowball—Dwarf and compact, and produces large snow-white heads. **3s. 6d. per ounce.**

Early London—A well-known hardy variety, fine white heads.

Walcheren—Early, very hardy, medium sized firm heads.

***Veitch's Autumn Giant**—Late, distinct, and of great merit, heads very large.

Italian Late Giant—A splendid late sort, producing very solid heads of enormous size. **3s. 6d. per ounce.**

Earliest Dwarf Erfurt—Very fine, large white heads.

Cauliflower Plants—See page 17.

***Denotes Varieties** which we can Specially Recommend.

Correspondents are invited to report results.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY The Cape Gooseberry is a most useful fruit, and easily grown. It makes a good dessert and first-class preserve. Sow in pan or sheltered situation in Spring when danger from frost is over, and plant out when three or four inches high, in good rich soil, three or four feet apart—against a warm fence or wall if possible, upon which the plant should be trained. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**
Plants during Spring and Summer, see page 17.

CELERY Sow in finely-prepared seed beds, slightly shaded, at any time after frosts have ceased—a late sowing in January may be made for succession. For final planting, dig the ground into trenches eighteen inches to two feet deep, banking up the soil on either side, a width of one foot being allowed for each row of plants. The trenches should be three or four feet apart; throw into the trench three to six inches of decomposed manure and three inches of soil, well mixing them; then cover with two inches of fine soil for planting. Select strong, healthy plants, six to nine inches high; remove them carefully, taking off all suckers, and plant eight to twelve inches apart, keeping them well supplied with water; earth up the plants as they advance in growth, holding the leaves together to prevent soil getting into the heart. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. per ounce; 2s. 6d. per ¼-lb.** Post

Superb White—Large, Crisp and fine flavoured; largely grown by market gardeners.
Superb Red—Fine Pink colour,, with large solid stems.
White Plume—First-class variety. The stalks, portions of the inner leaves and heart are white, which simplifies the blanching process.
Celeria (or Turnip Rooted Celery)—The roots are used either for salads or soups.
Soup Celery—Largely used for flavouring soups. **1s. 6d. per lb.; 2s.** Post Paid.
(Celery Plants—See page 17.)

CORN SALAD A small hardy salad, used as a substitute for Lettuce, also cooked and served like Spinach. **3d. and 6d. per packet.** Post Paid.

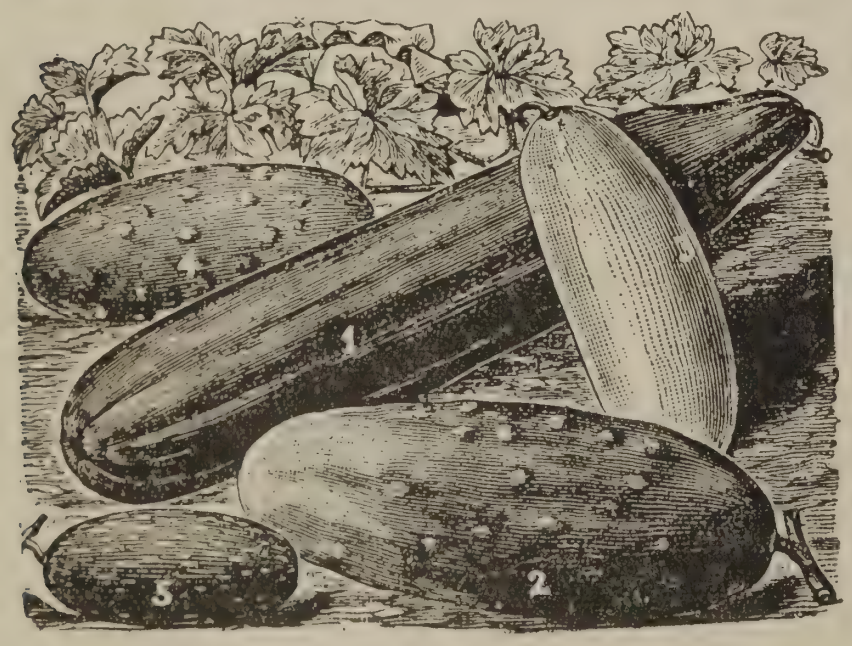
CORN, SWEET or SUGAR (Table Maize.) Few are aware of the excellence of the Sugar Maize as a Vegetable. It will bear favourable comparison with Asparagus and Peas when boiled in a green state and eaten with white sauce or gravy. The cobs should be taken as soon as the grains are fully formed, and before they have begun to harden. Seed may be sown in September and four following months for succession, in drills three feet apart. Requires rich soil. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. per pint; 1s. 6d.** Post Paid.

***Stowell's Evergreen**—The ears are of large size, grains deep; exceptionally tender and sugary.
Mammoth White Cory—This new strain is fully as early as the original Cory, while the ears are of a larger size, with grains placed more compactly.
Triumph—Cob, white, large and well filled, rich flavour. **POP CORN**—This is the best for parching.

CRESS Curled Cress may be sown throughout the year every two weeks. If Cress is meant to be used with Mustard, it should be sown a week before the latter. Sow thickly in rows six inches apart in a moist, shady situation, and cut when about two inches high. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. per ¼-lb.; 2s. 6d. per lb.** Post Paid.
Triple Curled—Excellent for salads; may be cut two or three times.
Water Cress—Sown in a moist shady place. **1s. 6d. per ounce.** Post Paid.
American, or land—Hardy, resembling Water Cress in flavour. **1s. per ounce.** Post Paid.

CHOKO See page 17.

CHIVES Perennial plants of the Onion type. They are grown for their small leaves, used for flavouring various dishes. They have a mild onion flavour. **6d. per packet.** Post Paid. (Plants, see page 17).



No. 1—Long Green. No. 2—Short Green. No, 3—Long White, No. 4—Shepherd's Early Cluster. No. 5—Gherkin.

Early White Spine—Green skin, medium size, tender, and of excellent flavour.
Japanses Climbing—Can be trained on trellis or fence; quality splendid.
Gherkin—Very short, green, for pickling.
White Apple-shaped—Delicious flavour and immense cropper, small, round; best of all for salad. **3s. per ounce.**

CUCUMBER Sow as soon as frosts are over in hills six feet apart each way, which should be highly manured to a depth of eighteen inches. Sow six to eight seeds in each hill half an inch deep, and when up, draw all but the three strongest plants; stop the shoots when growing too rank. To secure early Cucumbers, the plants should be raised in a frame frame or hot-bed in July and August; about a foot of light, rich soil should be placed over the hot-bed, which should consist of new stable manure. In Sydney and similar climates the plants may be put in the open borders in August or September, but in colder climates somewhat later; when planted out, protect at night with hand-glasses or boxes till all danger from frosts has passed. The apple-shaped is the most desirable for persons of weak digestion, it being quite unobjectionable.

3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per ounce; 4s. per ¼-lb. Post Paid.

***Long Green**—A favourite market variety, excellent quality, firm and crisp.
***Shepherd's Early Cluster**—A good table or pickling variety, prolific, short and dark green.
Long Green Prickly—Deep green colour, crisp and delicious, largely grown.
***Short Green Prickly**—A hardy ridge variety, best for market or table.
Long White—White skin, firm flesh, and good quality.
***Shepherd's Giant White Spine**—Twenty-four inches in length, excellent flavour and very hardy. **2s. per ounce.**
Rollisson's Telegraph—Frame Cucumber, the most reliable sort for forcing and exhibition. **1s. per pkt.**
African—When fully ripe turns orange color, inside resembles a passion fruit, eat with sugar. **3s. per oz.**

***Denotes Varieties** which we can Specially Recommend.

Never Sow Seeds (particularly small ones) too deep.

EGG PLANT

Sow in pan or warm border in August and September, or as soon as frosts are over, and when two or three inches high, plant out in good rich garden soil two and a half feet each way. Protect the young plants with boughs, and water occasionally until they are established; pinch the tops to induce strong growth. When the fruit is set, remove all but about one dozen on each plant. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 3s. per ounce.** Post Paid.

White Fruited—Milk white colour, egg-shaped.

New York Improved—Purple, grown largely in America.

ENDIVE

Sow when the weather is favourable, in February and March, and small sowings for succession until October. When the plants are about two inches high, transplant in rows two feet apart and one foot from plant to plant. Rich soil must be used to secure good quality. When the leaves attain a length of six to eight inches, tie into a bunch surrounding the hearts, to blanch them for salad; by some preferred to Lettuce. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. per ounce; 3s. per ¼-lb.** Post Paid.

Green Curled—Most agreeable salad and useful for garnishing.

White Curled—Leaves very finely cut and lacinated, giving the plant a rich mossy appearance.

SWEET POT & MEDICINAL HERBS

and their Uses.

Every gardener should reserve space for the cultivation of Herbs for culinary or medicinal purposes. Most herbs do best in mellow and free soil, and care should be taken to properly harvest them. This should be done on a dry day, just before they come into full bloom; then dry quickly, and exclude from air. Sow in Spring and Autumn, in very shallow drills one foot apart, and when well up thin out or transplant to a foot apart.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Anise—The seed used in confectionery, cordials and medicine.

Balm, Aromatic—For making balm tea, invaluable in cases of fever.

Basil, Sweet—For flavouring soups, sauces, etc.

Borage—Used for salads and claret cup; excellent for bees.

Carraway—The seed used in confectionery and medicine.

Chamomille—Medicinal Herb.

Chervil, Moss Curled—Imparts a warm aromatic flavour to soups; also useful in mixed salads.

Coriander—Seed for confectionery, and young leaves used in soups; also useful in mixed salads.

Dandelion (English)—For salads and medicine.

Dill—For flavouring pickles, sauces, and medicine.

Fennell, Sweet—Used in fish sauces, and for garnishing.

Horehound—For making a serviceable beverage and medicine.

Hyssop—Leaves and flowers dried for making Hyssop Tea.

Lavender—A popular aromatic plant. **1s. per ounce.**

Marjoram, Sweet—For seasoning soups and stuffing. **1s. per ounce.**

Opium Poppy—White seeded, for opium (medicinal).

Pennyroyal—An aromatic medicinal herb.

Rosemary—Leaves used in Summer drinks, garnishing and hair wash.

Rue—A remedy for croup in fowls, and medicinal purposes.

Sage—Used in stuffing and sauces. **1s. per ounce.**

Sorrel, Large Leaved French—For salad.

Summer Savory—Greatly used for seasoning.

Tansy—A bitter, aromatic and medicinal plant.

Tarragon—Used for flavouring.

Thyme—For soups, sauces and stuffings. **1s. 6d. per ounce.**

Wormwood—A tonic; also beneficial to poultry.

Plants of Sage, Thyme, Marjoram, Mint and Horse-Radish—See page 17.

KOHL RABI, or TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE

This is a delicious vegetable, and highly esteemed by those acquainted with it; but its merits are not sufficiently known or appreciated. It is greatly superior, as a table vegetable, to any kind of Turnip, but must be tested in good condition and while young and tender. The seed may be sown from January to May, in beds as for Cabbage, and transplanted in good soil. The bulb-like stems will be fit for using during the Winter and Spring, and should be taken when not more than three or four inches in diameter, or they will become coarse and stringy. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. per ounce; 3s. per ¼-lb.** Post Paid.

***Large Green**—Flesh white and tender, delicious vegetable if cooked when young.

Large Purple—Differing only in colour from the preceding.

LETTUCE

The Lettuce is a well-known and much esteemed salad. With a permanent supply of water, light soil, and manure, it should appear on the table daily throughout the year if required. Make a small sowing each month for succession, in beds of finely-prepared rich light soil; thin out freely to prevent crowding, and when plants are about two inches high transplant into rows about fifteen inches apart, and eight to ten inches in the rows; or, in the Summer months, sow in the permanent beds, and thin to this distance. A 6d. packet will sow a bed of four square yards. **3d. and 6d per packet; 1s. per ounce; 2s. 6d. per ¼-lb.** Post Paid.

Shepherd's Perfection Lettuce.

***Shepherd's Perfection**—A variety of great value, extremely hardy, it is a very quick growing sort. Plants grow from 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with outer leaves so closely folded that the plant is practically all head. Of rich buttery flavour; outer leaves are green, slightly tinted with brown; inner leaves are bright yellow. The round compact heads are very solid, so that they will carry well to market.

Butter Cup—Heads bright citron-yellow, solid, and finest flavour; fine both for Winter and Summer use.

***Iceberg**—Large solid heads, very handsome, tender and crisp.

Drumhead or Malta—Large white hearts, crisp and tender; the best Summer variety.

***Neapolitan**—Leaves very curly, large and crisp; favourite market sort.

All the Year Round—Hardy, crisp, and compact growing, small heads.

Salamander, or Satisfaction—One of the best for Summer use, forming good-sized compact heads.

Tennis Ball, or Tom Thumb—Very dwarf and compact, small and firm hearting.

***Giant White Cos**—The best Cos, very large size, suitable for cold districts.

Lettuce Plants—See page 17.

* **Denotes Varieties** which we can Specially Recommend.

Add 6d. to Cheques on Country Banks to pay exchange

LEEK There is no culinary vegetable of easier culture if the time of sowing and planting out be observed. Sow Spring, February and March, in the prepared beds, quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart; thin out, and when about six inches high, plant out in rows twelve to fifteen inches apart, and eight inches in the rows, planting as deep as possible, not to cover the heart; earth up as they grow. Good rich soil is requisite. Large Leeks for exhibition may be grown in trenches prepared as for celery, and watered with liquid manure. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per ounce; 2s. 6d. per ¼-lb.; 8s. per lb.** Post Paid.

***London Flag**—Hardy and good, largely grown for market.
Musselburgh—Large and excellent sort; blanches beautifully.

MELON, WATER This delicious fruit thrives well in a good deep sandy loam, but in favourable seasons will thrive in any good garden soil. Sow September, October and November, in prepared hills, five or six feet apart each way, putting five or six seeds in each hill. When the plants are about two inches high, pull up all but three of the strongest. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per ounce; 2s. per ¼-lb.; 6s. per lb.** Post Paid.

***Shepherd's Favourite**—Rich scarlet flesh, delicious flavour, good keeper.

***Cuban Queen**—Crimson-fleshed, delicious flavour, the largest Melon grown, often weighs eighty pounds and upwards.

Mammoth Ironclad—For shipping and keeping qualities this variety is unsurpassed.

***Kleckley's Sweets**—A splendid Melon for home use. Shape oblong, dark green skin, thin rind, flesh bright scarlet.

Kolb's Gem—Nearly round, bright red flesh, rich and sweet.

Black Spanish—Largely grown for the Sydney market; scarlet flesh.

Ice Cream—A general favourite, superb quality.

Sugar—Light coloured flesh; good market sort.

***Cole's Early**—The finest all-round Water Melon and the earliest variety in cultivation; the flesh bright red colour; medium size.

Mixed—Containing all the above sorts.

Shepherd's Favourite

MELON, ROCK The treatment of this much-prized fruit should be somewhat similar to that of the Cucumber. Sow in Spring, as soon as danger from frosts is passed. Prepare hills six feet apart, and three feet in diameter; mix some well-rotted manure to a depth of eighteen inches, cover with half inch of fine soil, and sow six or eight seeds in a hill. When up a few inches draw all except the three strongest plants. A rich light soil is the best. The crop may be forwarded by raising the seed in pots in a frame or hot-bed, and planting out when the third leaf appears, protecting for a time at night; if growing too rank, the points should be stopped. The fruit should be supported on bricks or pieces of board to keep it off the ground; otherwise it is apt to rot in wet weather. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. per ounce; 2s. 6d. per ¼-lb.; 6s. per lb.** Post Paid.

***Shepherd's Beauty**—Our latest introduction. The earliest of all yellow-fleshed Rock Melons, and of the most exquisite quality, having a cream-coloured skin with deep white netting; similar in appearance to Early Hackensack, but much larger and more attractive, weighing from 5 to 10 lbs. each. The flesh is very thick, and of a deep salmon colour, possessing the richest flavour of any melon known. A wonderful producer, a profitable market sort, and a remarkable fine shipper. Can be purchased only from us. **6d. per packet; 2s. per ounce.** Post Paid.

***Burrell Gem**—A netted oval shape, flesh reddish orange, very thick, fine grained and spicy, thin rind, ribbed.

***Skillman's Netted**—Oval shape, flesh deep green, sweet and richly perfumed.

***Large Yellow Cantaloupe**—Very large, netted, salmon coloured flesh, excellent flavour.

Montreal Market—Green flesh, skin netted, the largest Rock Melon grown.

***Hackensack**—Deeply ribbed and flattened at both ends, green flesh of delicious flavour.

Nutmeg—Nutmeg shape, flesh greenish yellow, rich and sugary.

Jenny Lind Improved—Flesh green and of excellent flavour.

Pine Apple—Medium, green flesh, and an abundant bearer.

Emerald Gem—Small, extra early, dark green skin, orange flesh.

Mixed—All varieties of green and yellow flesh.

Shepherd's Beauty Rock Melon

MELON, PRESERVING **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per ounce; 2s. per ¼-lb.; 6s. per lb.** Post Paid.

***Citron (red seeded)**—A splendid Preserving Melon, dark green marbled skin.
Pie (green seeded)—An excellent Pie Melon; fruit oblong and light green.
Mango Melon or Vegetable Peach. 3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. per ounce. Should be grown like a Rock Melon. When ripe are very similar to an orange in colour. Useful for preserves or cooking.

MUSTARD This useful salad should be grown the same as Cress. It may be sown at any season. If required to come in with Cress it should be sown a week later. Cut when two inches high, and while still in the seed leaf.
Finest White or Yellow—3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per ¼-lb.; 2s. per lb. Post Paid.

***Denotes Varieties** which we can Specially Recommend.

Carriage and Freight on Stakes extra.

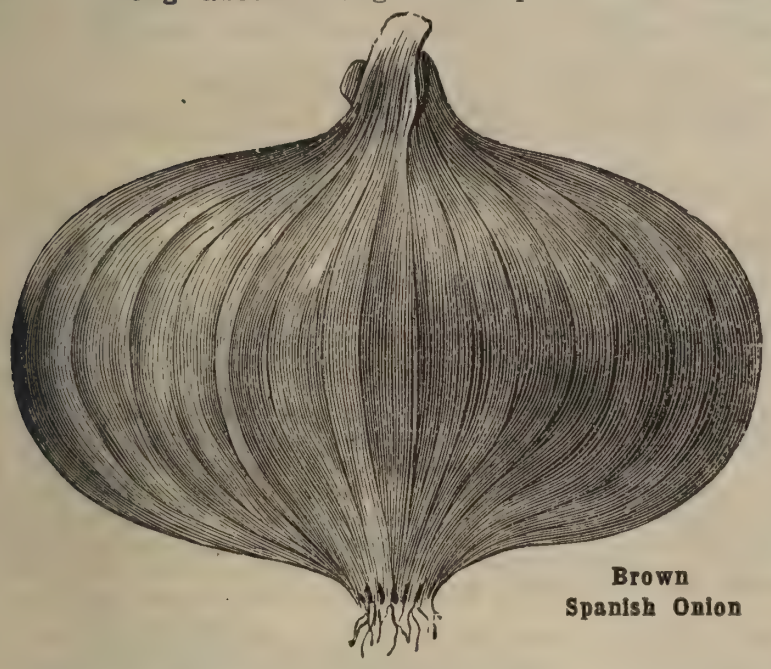
MUSHROOM SPAWN

English—6d. per brick; 1s. 3d., post paid. **French**—6d. per brick; 8d., post paid. Directions for cultivation will be enclosed with order.

OKRA

Any good garden soil will suit; it is cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups and stews. The pods should be gathered when about an inch and a half long and green and tender. Sow in Spring, in warm situation, in drills one inch deep and two feet apart; thin out to nine inches and hill up as required.

Long Green—Long ribbed pods. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**



Brown Spanish Onion

ONION

Sow for main crop early in the Autumn, in drills half an inch deep and twelve inches apart; thin to five to six inches apart in the drills; the young plants thinned out may be pricked in four inches apart. The soil should be rich, deeply worked and well manured. A further sowing may take place in the Spring, and for salading sow throughout the Summer. The ground should be made firm with a roller or spade before and after sowing. An ounce will sow six square yards, and five to six pounds per acre. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

***Brown Spanish**—The best market onion grown; large and firm, an excellent keeper. **9d. per ounce; 2s. per ¼-lb.; 6s. per lb.** Post Paid.

Brown Globe—Globular shape, same qualities as preceding. **9d. per ounce; 2s. per ¼-lb.; 6s. per lb.** Post Paid.

***Shepherd's Hunter River Red**—A grand Onion, of large size and fine form; skin deep purplish-red; flesh purplish-white, fine grained; an immense cropper and an excellent keeper. **1s. per ounce; 2s. 6d. per ¼-lb.; 8s. per lb.** Post Paid.

James Keeping—Brown, oval variety; good keeper. **9d. per ounce; 2s. per ¼-lb.; 6s. per lb.** Post Paid.

Eschallot Seed—Common Red. **3d. and 6d. per packet.** Post Paid.

Potato Onion Bulbs, Tree Onion Bulbs, Eschallot Bulbs, Garlic Bulbs, see page 17.

***White Italian Tripoli Flat Mammoth**—Produces bulbs six to seven inches in diameter, very mild, silver skin. **9d. per ounce; 2s. per ¼-lb.; 6s. per lb.** Post Paid.

Giant Rocca—Very large, globular shape. **9d. per ounce; 2s. per ¼-lb.; 6s. per lb.** Post Paid.

***Silver Skin**—(White Queen) best pickling variety; very small. **9d. per oz.; 2s. per ¼-lb.; 6s. per lb.** Post Paid.

Potato—The well-known multiplier. **1s. per ounce.**

PARSLEY

This useful plant may be sown either in the Spring or Autumn in finely-worked soil. Sow thickly, and afterwards thin to a few inches apart. As this seed takes a long time to germinate. the ground should not hastily be disturbed should the plants not at once make their appearance. The ground should be made firm after sowing the seed. One ounce will sow a row of twenty yards. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. per ¼-lb.; 3s. 6d. per lb.** Post Paid.

***Extra Triple Curled**—Beautifully crimped and curled.

Champion Moss Curled or Fern Leaved—Invaluable for garnishing.

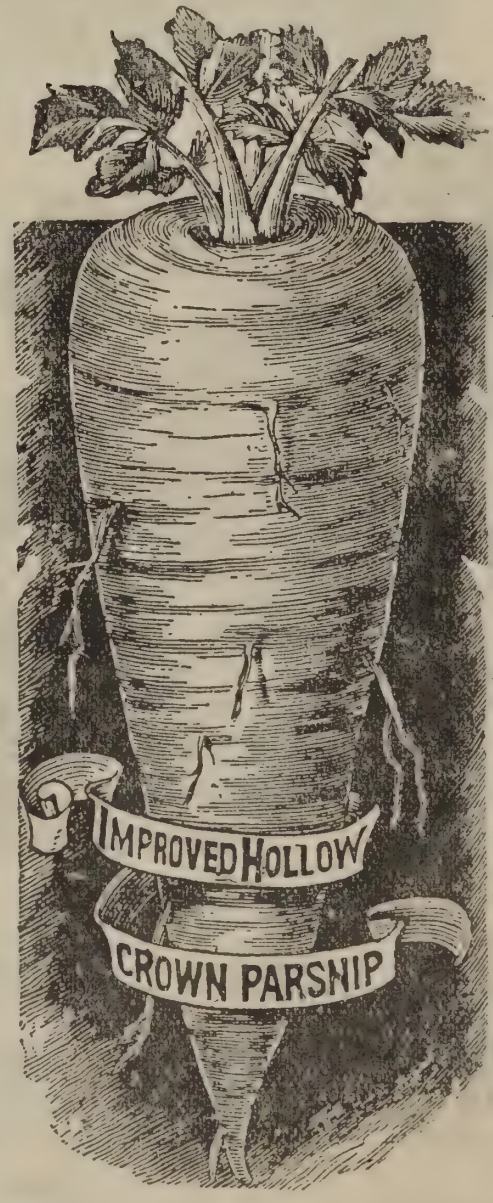
Parsley Plants—See page 17.

PARSNIP

Is a nutritious and wholesome vegetable. Sow for main crop March, April, August and September (small sowings may be made at any time excepting December and January) in rows one and a half feet apart. The seed not being a good keeper, should be sown thickly. The plants can afterwards be thinned out to six inches apart. An ounce will sow a drill of 20 yards; four to six lbs. per acre. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. 3d. per ¼-lb.; 3s. per lb.** Post Paid.

***Hollow Crowned**—Large, excellent flavour, the best sort for market or private gardens.

The Student and Large Guernsey—1s. 3d. per ¼-lb.; 3s. per lb. Post Paid.



PEPPER CAPSICUM, or CHILI

Sow in Spring, when danger from frost is over, in shallow drills and warm situation, or in pan under glass. When the plants are three inches high, plant them out in rows from eighteen inches to three feet apart. Water and shade until the plants are well established. Though any garden soil will suit this crop, yet it cannot be too rich. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. per ounce.** Post Paid.

***Long Red Cayenne**—Fruit three to four inches in length, very productive.

Long Yellow Cayenne—Beautiful golden yellow, delicate flavour.

***Monstrous, or Sweet Spanish**—Large and showy, red flesh, sweet and mild flavour.

Columbus, or Elephant Tusk—Produce scarlet fruit, seven inches long by four inches across, of the sweetest and finest flavour.

Bird's Eeye—Pods very small and intensely pungent, useful for pickling.

Chili Plants, ready during Spring and Summer, see page 17.

PEAS

Although Peas will produce a fair crop in almost any soil, it repays one to use well-rotted manure and, if possible, choose a deep, loamy soil. For main crop sow from February to May, and from this every two or three weeks throughout the season for succession. Sow in drills one inch deep, and two to four feet apart, according to the height of the Pea. Thin the plants to two or three inches if too thick. When the plants are two or three inches high, they should be earthed up and staked; the dwarfer sorts, though sometimes grown without, will be benefited by a few sticks to keep them off the ground. One pint will sow a row of ten yards; 1½ bushels per acre. **1s. per quart; 6d. per packet; or 1s. 9d. per quart; 1s. per packet.** Post paid.

***Denotes Varieties** which we can Specially Recommend.

PEAS (continued)

WRINKLED VARIETIES.

***Yorkshire Hero (Medium)**—2½ feet (marrowfat), very productive, best for market or general use.
***Maroubra**—First early sort, 1½ feet, strong, good grower; hardy; bears medium-sized, well-filled pods; 6 to 7 peas in a pod; abundant bearer; no half-filled pods; 70 bushels of peas have been picked per acre. Sow in Autumn for early winter crop.
***Stratagem (Medium) Selected**—2 to 3 feet, large pods, heavy cropper and splendid flavour.
McLean's Little Gem—1 foot, early, and good, small pods, but are produced in profusion.
American Wonder (Early)—1 foot, pods and peas are deep green, excellent for private gardens.
Abundancer (Early)—1½ feet, large wrinkled Pea of excellent quality, very branching habit; sow thinly.
***The Daisy (Early)**—Height 12 to 15 inches, and is practically covered with handsome pods five inches in length, of exquisite flavour. A good Summer variety.
Wm. Hurst—The best early dwarf, blue wrinkled variety of a robust, branching habit. The haulm is literally covered with pods containing eight or nine fine Peas of delicious marrow flavour, 1 foot high.
***The Sherwood (Early)**—An improvement on the dwarf varieties, pods very large, containing 7 to 8 deliciously sweet Peas.
***Telephone (Medium)**—5 feet, the largest podded Pea known; grand sort for exhibition.
Veitch's Perfection (Medium)—2½ feet, good wrinkled marrowfat of superior flavour.

ROUND VARIETIES.

Pride of the Market—2 feet; large pods, well filled and fine flavour.
Dwarf Sugar—Edible podded; it should be used in much the same way as a Wax Bean. The pods, when cooked, are very sweet and tender. **3d. and 6d. per packet; or 10d. per packet; 2s. 6d. per quart.** Post Paid.
Tall Sugar—The same as above, only a climbing variety. **3d. and 6d. per packet; or 10d. per packet; 2s. 6d. per quart.** Post Paid.

I am using your seeds in the garden this last 12 years. I find them good. I got Parsnips this year 4 to 5 lbs. weight, and Beet 6 to 7 lbs.—J.E., Tumut.

PUMPKIN Sow in Spring, when danger from frost is over, in prepared hills, about eight feet apart; place about half a dozen seeds in each hill, leaving three of the strongest plants. Well-rotted manure should be used freely in preparing the hills. For other varities, see Squash. American Winter Squashes are practically the same as our Table Pumpkins, and are in many cases, superior, being dry and finer flavoured. In hills, two lbs. per acre. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per ounce; 1s. 9d. per ¼-lb.; 5s. per lb.** Post Paid.

***Shepherd's Shamrock**— A dry eating pumpkin, splendid flavour, good keeper and market sort; distinct shape.
***Crown**—A favourite variety, of medium size and fine quality.
Ironbark—Very dry and good flavour, small in size, but a splendid keeper.
Large Button—Fine dry sort, keeps well.
***Gramma**—Large, useful for pies, and is also largely grown for cattle. **2s. per ¼-lb.; 6s. per lb.** Post Paid.
Japanese Pie—Salmon flesh, fine grained and dry; the best for pies.
Turk's Cap—A fine table variety and good keeper. **1s. per ounce.**
***Shepherd's Mammoth Cattle**—Attains a large size; often 100 to 150 lbs. in weight; very thick bright orange flesh, excellent quality.

Long Scarlet Radish.

RADISH To grow this much esteemed salad vegetable to perfection, the seed should be sown in a loose rich sandy loam; when the weather is dry, water abundantly to produce a rapid growth, to ensure nice tender crisp roots. If sown during the Summer, select a nice cool aspect, or protect with bushes. Sow in drills, half an inch deep, and nine inches apart in the drills. Sowing may take place at any time throughout the year, choosing showery weather. An ounce will sow four square yards; eight to ten lbs. per acre. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per ¼-lb.; 2s. 6d. per lb.** Post Paid.

***Long Scarlet**—Crisp and good flavoured; quick grower, best for market.
***French Breakfast**—Oval shaped, red with white tips, grows very quickly and is very mild and tender.
Californian White Giant, Chinese or Celestial—Attains a size of three inches in diameter and six to eight inches long; sown about February, they can be drawn when required for use, all through the Winter; flesh solid and pure white.
Turnip, White } Well-known early varieties.
,, Red }
Round Red, White Tipped—Handsome and delicious; colour bright red, tipped with white; crisp and sweet.
Black Spanish—For Autumn sowing and Winter use.
Long White Naples—A very handsome Radish, crisp and tender.
***Mixed Turnip**—A mixture of all short, early varieties.

RHUBARB Sow early in Spring, in drills one inch deep, and fifteen inches apart. Thin out to about six inches. The following Spring prepare a bed richly manured, and transplant in rows two and a half to three feet apart, and the same distance in the rows. A bed so planted will last for years, if dug and manured early in Spring. Be careful not to allow the plants to run to seed; whenever seed stalks appear, cut them off. Rhubarb may be forced for Winter use in the same manner as Sea Kale. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. per ounce; 2s. 6d. per ¼-lb.** Post Paid.

Giant—The largest variety, fine for exhibition.
***Sydney Winter**—A fine red Rhubarb, flavour excellent, grown largely for the Sydney market.
Rhubarb Roots—From May to October—See page 17.

ROSELLA (Hibiscus Rosella) The celebrated Queensland Rosella jam is made from the fleshy calyx of this plant, which can be grown successfully in the warmer districts of this State; but to ensure the plant arriving at maturity, we would recommend the seed to be sown under glass in July, and the plants may be planted out when all danger from frosts is over, in rows four to five feet apart. Light rich soil is best. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

***Denotes Varieties** which we can Specially Recommend.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT, and SCORZONERA

These old-fashioned but delicate vegetables thrive well in our climate. Sow in hills or patches from two to three feet apart, in August. The roots are used like Carrots and Parsnips, and they can be cultivated in exactly the same manner—that is, in drills at similar distances, and similar soil. The clumps or hills mentioned are to provide for covering with boxes when the tops are to be blanched and used as Sea Kale or Asparagus. Salsify is often called the "Vegetable Oyster," as with certain cooking it resembles that mollusc in flavour. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. per ounce.**

SEA KALE

Sow early in Spring, also in March, in drills, one inch deep, and twelve to fifteen inches apart; thin out to six inches. The following Spring transplant into a bed deeply trenched and richly manured, in rows two and a half feet apart and fifteen inches in the rows; remove all flower shoots as soon as they appear. Shortly after planting, a light dressing of salt will be of advantage. To bring this plant to perfection it is necessary to blanch the leaves. This is done by covering them with earthenware pots or anything that will keep them dark and cool. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. per ounce.**

SPINACH

Sow in drills half an inch deep and one foot apart, in rich light soil; thin out to six inches. The best months for sowing are February and March. A constant supply, however, may be had throughout the year with plenty of moisture and light shading. Sow every month for succession. One ounce will sow twenty yards drilled. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per ¼-lb.; 2s. 6d. per lb.** Post Paid.

***Round or Summer, Prickly or Winter**—Two favourite market garden varieties.
New Zealand—Will endure severe drought; very thick leaves.
Silver or Spinach Beet—Distinct from all others; the stem and the leaves only are used as Spinach. During the Summer it is an excellent substitute for Cabbage. (For price, see Silver Beet, page 8.)

SQUASH

This delicious and wholesome vegetable should be grown in light rich, soil. Sow in Spring, as danger from frost is over, till December, in prepared beds, about four feet apart each way; or running varieties, double that distance. The Custard sorts should be picked while the rind is quite tender, boiled whole, and well drained before placing on the table. The Winter Squashes can be used like Vegetable Marrows, but for storing they are equal to the best Pumpkins and superior in flavour, the orange-coloured flesh being dry, sweet and thick. Average weight, 10 lb. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per ounce; 2s. 6d. per ¼-lb.** Post Paid.

Custard Squash.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

***Custard Yellow Bush** } These two are the earliest, and grown al-
***Custard White Bush** } most exclusively for first crop.
Delicata (running)—Fruit oblong, with orange yellow skin, striped dark green, cooks dry and of rich flavour.

FOR SUMMER AND WINTER USE (RUNNING).

***Boston Marrow**—Skin yellow, flesh deep orange,, dry, and fine grained; also excellent for jam.
***Hubbard**—Skin bluish-green, yellow flesh, dry and excellent flavour.
Golden Hubbard—Same qualities as Hubbard, only of a golden colour.
***Essex Hybrid**—Short cylindrical shape, bright, orange-coloured flesh, very dry and sweet; a good keeper.
Perfect Gem—A strong grower, as many as 24 Squashes having been produced on a single vine; about six inches in diameter, of a creamy white, with thin smooth shell. The flesh cooked is dry and sweet; a splendid keeper.
***Marble Head**—Resembles the Hubbard, but has grey skin; a good keeper, dry and very productive, and of the finest flavour.
Fordhook—Fine grain, very sweet and productive, can be used at any time of their growth; skin very thin, good keeper.

STRAWBERRY SEED

Strawberry plants so often fail when packed for long journeys that we determined to import a supply of Seed, which we now offer. Customers will be thus enabled to secure a supply of this delicious fruit. **Finest large fruited sorts, 6d. and 1s. per packet.**
For **Strawberry Plants**, see page 71.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

Plant from middle of September to January, see page 17.

TURNIP

A rich mellow soil suits best. Sow February to May for main crop, avoiding fresh manure, in shallow drills about twelve to eighteen inches apart; thin out to six to nine inches in the drills (the greater distance being in each instance for Swedes). Small sowings may be made—weather being favourable—throughout the year for succession; but if dry weather sets in the Turnips will be small. One ounce will sow ten square yards. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per ¼-lb.; 2s. 6d. per lb.** Post Paid.

***White Stone or Snowball**—A very hardy variety, of good flavour.
***White Nepaul**—Flat shaped, strap leaf; best for market.
***Red Top American Stone**—Much like the preceding, but with a pink top.
Orange Jelly or Golden Ball—Beautiful yellow flesh, rich and excellent.
Early Six Weeks—Pure white in colour, round, very, early.
Long White or Jersey Navet—Fine flavour, suitable for hot climates.
Laing's Garden Swede—Purple top, medium size, for garden cultivation.
***Skirving's Purple-top Swede**—The finest stock of "Imperial" Swede ever offered for general purposes.

TOMATO TREE

(Cyphomandra betacea)

This remarkable plant grows to a height of 15 ft.; evergreen, fine foliage, and bears most profusely clusters of egg-shaped fruit of an orange red colour during many months of the year. Many regard the flavour as superior to the ordinary Tomato; but it is quite a distinct fruit of a Guava flavour. Sow in Spring or Summer, in warm situation under glass, and transplant when large enough to handle. **6d. per packet. Plants, 1s. each.** Postage, **6d. extra.**

***Denotes Varieties** which we can Specially Recommend.

TOMATO

The soil should be well manured. Sow in Spring and Summer after frost, in very shallow drills, or for early crops in pots under cover. When plants are about four inches high, transplant to four feet apart. Tomatoes grown on trellis are clean, ripen more evenly, and are less liable to rot. A judicious stopping of shoots and thinning of fruit much improves their size and quality. Sow in beds to transplant, ¼-lb. for an acre. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

Shepherd's First of All.

***Shepherd's First of All**—Very early, of a good size, smooth, and splendid flavour, excellent for market and home use, colour bright red, ripening right up to the stem; sets fruit very freely. **3s. per ounce.** We specially recommend First of all Tomato to our patrons. The increasing demand for this splendid variety leads us to believe that its true merits are being recognised by market gardeners and amateurs alike.

***Earliana**—Early, bright red, smooth, heavy bearer. **2s. 6d. per ounce.**

***Chalk's Early Jewel**—Fruit bright scarlet, extra early, large, very prolific. **2s. 6d. per ounce.**

***Burwood Prize**—Early, very hardy, smooth red, oval fruit, good flavour. **3s. per ounce.**

***Ponderosa**—Rich crimson, smooth skin, firm flesh; best for exhibition. **2s. 6d. per ounce.**

Large Red Smooth—Superior quality, an abundant bearer. **1s. 6d. per ounce.**

Dwarf Champion—Smooth red fruit, borne on self-supporting stems, more uniform than any other variety. **1s. 6d. per ounce.**

Duke of York—Colour rich scarlet, round in shape, flesh firm and fine flavour. **1s. 6d. per ounce.**

***Trophy, Selected**—Red, fruit smooth, solid, best for market and packing. **1s 6d. per ounce.**

Mikado—Fruit purplish red, very large, wrinkled. **1s. 6d. per ounce.**

Early Red Ruby—Early, good form, rich crimson colour. **1s. 6d. per ounce.**

***Ignotum**—Large, smooth, and solid, deep red colour handsome and uniform, invaluable market variety. **2s. 6d. per ounce.**

***Golden Trophy**—Large, yellow; well formed. **1s. 6d. per ounce.**

King Humbert—Small plum-shaped tomato; very early. **2s. per ounce.**

Red Cherry—Hardiest sort, small. **1s. 6d. per ounce:**

Yellow Plum—Useful for preserves. **1s. 6d. per ounce.**

Scarlet Pear-shaped—Small, and early. **1s. 6d. per oz.**

Improved Peach—Similar in appearance to a highly-coloured Peach; excellent flavour. **2s. per ounce.**

Plants of the above from August to December—See page 17.

Dear Sirs,—

I had great success with your First of All Tomato last year. I sold over a ton of first-class Tomatoes off about a hundred bushes. They are a splendid Tomato.—J.T., Urana.

VEGETABLE MARROW

Cultivated and used in the same way as Squash and Pumpkin. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per ounce; 2s. 6d. per ¼-lb.** Post Paid.

***Long White**—A favourite sort, delicate flavour and very productive; trailing.

Long Green (Bush)—Very prolific, fruit handsome and superior flavour.

***Long-fruited (Bush)**—Large fruit of excellent quality; requires less space than the above.

Moore's Vegetable Cream—Very productive; fruit of medium size, but produced in large numbers.

SELECTED SEED POTATOES

We supply all the leading kinds at lowest market rates. The season for planting varies according to climate; in warm positions where there is no danger from frost the early crop may be planted in July, varying up to October in cold frosty districts, and a good planting for Winter crop may be put in during February. Any fairly good garden soil will answer, and well-decomposed manure or bonedust may be freely used. For Summer planting, the Potatoes should be planted whole, but in the early Spring tubers of fairly good size may be cut into two, three, or four sets with good results. The cut sets should be prepared some hours, or a day before planting to allow the cut surface to heal. When planted whole, about 7 cwt. to the acre will be found sufficient; but when cut about 5 cwt. will plant an acre. The land should be deeply dug or ploughed and the crop planted in rows two and a half feet to three feet apart, and the potatoes about one foot apart in the rows and about four inches deep. When the plants are four to six inches above ground they should be hilled up. We stock the following varieties:—**Early Rose, Early Vermont, Kidney, Brownell's Beauty, Snowflake, Manhattan, Beauty of Hebron,** and others. **Prices on application,** during July and August, and again in February.

VEGETABLE PLANTS and ROOTS.

PLANTS.

CABBAGE PLANTS—1s. per 100; 1s. 6d. per 100. Post Paid. For Winter use we have the following ready from January until June:—

Early York,
London Market,
St. John's Day,
Sugarloaf,
Savoy Winter Cabbage and Red Dutch Pickling—1s. 6d. per 100; 2s. per 100, Post Paid.
Shepherd's Short Stem
Succession
These two can be supplied from January until November, and are recommended for the Summer months.

***Denotes Varieties** which we can Specially Recommend.

Write for "A.B.C. of AUSTRALIAN VEGETABLE GROWING," Edited by H. RUMSEY. This book will be very useful to the vegetable grower, it contains such practical hints. Price 1/6 each, 1/8 postage paid.

VEGETABLE PLANTS and ROOTS (continued)

CAPE GOOSEBERRY PLANTS—1s. per dozen; 1s. 3d. per dozen, Post Paid. During Spring and Summer only.

CAULIFLOWER—The following varieties are ready from January until June. **1s. 6d. per 100; or 2s. per 100,** Post Paid.
Early London,
Autumn Giant.

CELERY—1s. 6d. per 100; or 2s., Post Paid.
Superb White—Supplied from January until July.

CHILI PLANTS—1s. per dozen; or 1s. 3d. per dozen, Post Paid. During Summer months only.

CHIVES—Perennial plants of the Onion type, they are grown for their small leaves, used for flavouring various dishes; they have a mild Onion flavour. **Price, 6d. per clump; or 9d.,** Post Paid.

CHOKO—These can be supplied from July until October; the vine is a strong grower requiring plenty of manure and water. The fruit is about the size of a small squash and is cooked like the ordinary marrow, either boiled or baked; the fruit is really the seed, being planted whole. **Price, 3d. each, postage 6d. extra; or pot grown plants, 6d. each, or 1s.** Post Paid.

BEET, Turnip-rooted and Silver Plants—1s. 6d. per 100; or 2s. per 100, Post Paid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS PLANTS—Can be supplied from January until May. **1s. 6d. per 100; or 2s. per 100,** Post Paid.

HERBS—Marjoram, Mint, Parsley, Sage, Thyme—3d. each; postage 3d. extra.

LETTUCE PLANTS—Varieties for Summer and Winter always on hand. **1s. per 100; or 1s. 6d. per 100,** Post Paid.

ONION PLANTS—Brown Spanish and White Italian Tripoli, from March until September. **1s. 6d. per 100; or 2s. per 100,** Post Paid.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Plant from middle of September until January, in rows 3 ft. apart each way, in well-manured ground; light soil is most suitable. **Price, 9d. per dozen, or 1s. per dozen,** Post Paid; **4s. per 100, or 4s. 6d. per 100,** Post Paid.

TOMATO PLANTS—6d. per dozen; 8d. per dozen, Post Paid. **3s. 6d. per 100; 4s. per 100,** Post Paid.
Among others, the following can be had from August until December:—
Shepherd's First of All,
Chalk's Early Jewel,
Trophy,
Ponderosa,
Large Red Smooth,
Dwarf Champion,
Golden Trophy,
Ignotum,
Acme.

ROOTS.

ARTICHOKE TUBERS—Jerusalem, White and Purple—Obtainable from July until September. Plant in the same manner as Potatoes, in rows 30 inches apart, with the distance of 12 inches between the tubers; they require very little attention, tubers being dug as required. **3d. per lb.; postage extra; 12s. per cwt.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—From June until September. Plant into well-drained beds, composed of sandy loam, stable manure, and coarse sea sand, in rows eighteen inches apart, and a foot apart in the rows; then cover with four inches of good made soil, and about four inches of manure and light soil in Winter. Early in Spring dress with salt and fork in.

Conover's Colossal, Giant Purple, Camden Park Strain—All varieties. **7s. 6d. per 100; carriage extra.**

GINGER, DRY—6d. per lb.; or 1s. 3d. per lb. Post Paid.

HORSE RADISH—Throughout the year. **4d. each; 3s. per dozen; carriage extra.**

RHUBARB ROOTS—From May until October. Prepare a bed richly manured, and transplant in rows two and a half feet to three feet apart, and the same distance in the rows. A bed so planted will last for years, if dug and manured early in the Spring. Be careful not to allow the plants to run to seed; whenever seed stalks appear cut them off. Rhubarb may be forced for Winter use in the same manner as Sea Kale.

Sydney Winter Giant } Well-known market varieties. **6d. each; 4s. doz., carriage extra.**

Topp's Crimson Winter—A hardy variety, producing long crimson stalks in districts where the frosts are not too severe during the Winter months when other varieties are at rest. **9d. each; 7s. 6d. per doz.**

Edible Bulbs (CARRIAGE EXTRA)

GARLIC—Obtainable nearly all the year round. Usual price, **6d. per lb.; or 1s.,** Post Paid.

POTATO ONIONS—Obtainable from February till May. **4d. to 6d. per lb.; or 10d. to 1s. per lb.,** Post Paid.

ESCHALLOTS—Obtainable from January till October. Usual price, **6d. per lb,; or 1s. per lb.,** Post Paid.

TREE ONIONS, TOPS—February till May. Usual price, **9d. per lb; or 1s. 3d. per lb.,** Post Paid.

Prices per cwt. on application.

Culinary Seeds.

Beans—Haricot, **3d. per lb.**; Lima, **6d. per lb.**

Peas—Blue, **3d. per lb.**

Lentils—German, **5d. per lb.**; Egyptian, **4d. per lb.**

Quotations for large quantities on application.

Fresh Bird Seeds.

Prices subject to Market Fluctuations. **Special Prices for Large Lots.**

We can supply all the following varieties, carefully selected and thoroughly cleaned;—

CANARY and LINSEED—3d. per lb. **HEMP—3d. per lb.** **RAPE—3d. per lb.** **MILLETS—4d. per lb.** **MAW—9d. per lb.** **CHILI (Bird's Eye)—1s. per lb.** **PEANUTS—9d. per lb.** **RIB GRASS or PLANTAIN—9d. per lb.**

Shepherd's Unrivalled Bird Seed is blended in the proportions advised by the most eminent bird fanciers. It is bright, sweet, clean, and free from all injurious weed seeds, and of the highest nutritive properties. If you value the health, beauty of plumage, and song of your feathered favourites, do not be persuaded to purchase any other Bird Seed. Useful hints and directions on the care of Cage Birds with each bag. Sold in 2-lb. calico bags, price **6d.** Postage or freight extra. Special prices for large quantities.

We make up a Special Mixture of Seeds for feeding Parrots, Game, etc., 3d. per lb.; postage or freight extra.
Absolutely clean and perfectly sweet.

A Plot of Herbs should be in every Garden.

ROOT CROPS.

BEET SUGAR, Valuable for cattle feeding; grows to a large size; extensively cultivated in France and Germany for the extraction of Sugar. Sow during February, and again during September and October, at the rate of 4 to 6 lbs. per acre. **2s. per lb.; or 2s. 6d. per lb.,** Post Paid.

CARROT Sow latter end of August or September, February and March, in rich loose soil, in rows fifteen inches apart; and when well up, thin out to five or six inches. Four to six pounds are sufficient to sow an acre. This will be found a very useful crop, and requires but little attention. **2s. 6d. Per ½-lb.; 8s. per lb.,** Post Paid.

***Large Red Altringham**—A desirable sort for either garden or field culture.

White Belgian—Large white roots, often weighing four or five lbs. each; cultivated for stock feeding only.

CHICORY The roots are used when dried, roasted and ground for mixing with Coffee. Requires first-class loamy or sandy soil. Cultivate the same as Carrots, sowing about 5 lbs. of seed to the acre.

***Large Rooted**—Large clean white roots; the best. 2s. **6d. per lb.; or 3s. per lb.,** Post Paid.

Swede, Skirving's Purple Top.

SWEDE Thrives best in a rich loamy soil. For main crop sow February to March, weather being favourable. Where grass is scarce during Winter, Swedes will be found first-class feed for sheep and cattle. The Swedes may be stored or graved the same as Potatoes, and kept fresh and good for a considerable time. Sow 2 to 3 lbs. per acre in drills. **9d. per ¼-lb.; 2s. 6d. per lb.** Post Paid.

***Skirving's Purple Top**—The finest stock of the "Imperial Swede" ever offered for general purposes.

Champion Purple Top—Large uniform roots, very heavy cropping Swede.

Emperor Green Top—Hardy and good keeper.

TURNIP These are planted at times in preference to the Swede, owing to their earliness, and not being so strong in flavour. Sow during February and March, weather being favourable, at the rate of two or three pounds per acre in drills. **9d. per ¼-lb.; 2s. 6d. per lb.** Post Paid.

***Purple Top Aberdeen**—Very large and good quality, yellow fleshed.

Green Top Aberdeen—Very solid and capital feeder.

***Pomeranian White Globe**—The largest of all white-fleshed varieties.

MANGEL A very valuable fodder for dairy stock. They thrive in a rich loamy soil, yielding from 30 to 40 tons per acre, and may be stored for a considerable time. Every dairy farmer should cultivate the Mangel, as it adds considerably to the quantity of milk. The seed should be sown about two inches apart in drills, which should be two feet from row to row ,and the plants afterwards thinned out to one foot apart. Sow in August, September or October; also February, in warmer districts; soak the seed in water 24 hours, then sow immediately. Four to five pounds are sufficient for an acre. **9d. per ¼-lb., 2s. per lb.; or 1s. per ¼-lb., 2s. 6d. per lb.,** Post Paid.

***Monarch**—The finest type of long Red Mangel; producing an immense weight per acre.

Mammoth Long Red—Large red roots, suitable for deep soils.

Champion Yellow Globe—The best for shallow soils; roots heavy and well shaped.

Would you kindly forward to the above address one of your valuable seed catalogues. I have found your catalogue to be the best I have yet tried.—W.M., Rocklea, Queensland.

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD CROPS.

(Prices Subject to Fluctuation.)

BEAN, SOJA OR SOY (Soja Hispida.) The haulm is stiff, and they have numerous branches covered with heavy foliage, which makes fine fodder for stock; cut when in flower. The pods are produced in clusters of from 2 to 5, and contain each four smooth and white seeds, which can be used like green peas, or when dry as a Haricot Bean. Sow 7 lbs. per acre. **6d. per lb.**

BEAN, HELIGOLAND OR TICK These give a large yield on heavy soil. Sow from the end of March to August, in good firm soil, in drills so as to admit of horse-hoeing between the rows. Two bushels of seed to the acre. **5s. to 6s. per bushel.** (60 lbs.)

BUCKWHEAT This is a very valuable crop, as it is used for milling, fodder, green manure and poultry, and also useful for bees. Sow from August to March; under favourable conditions it will yield a good crop. Sow two bushles to the acre; for green manure, four. **8s. 6d. to 9s. per bushel (50 lbs.).**

Japanese—The straw of this is heavier, branches more, and does not need to be sown as thickly as other kinds. It is enormously prolific and ripens a week earlier than Silver-hulled.

CABBAGE The following varieties are grown exclusively for cattle feeding. Our stocks are saved from selected plants and sure to give good results. Sow from February till May in beds of good soil, and transplant into rows about 15 inches apart each way; half a pound of seed being sufficient for an acre. **5s. per lb.,** Post Paid.

***Large Drumhead**—Large solid heads, a heavy yielder. **Champion Ox**—Larger than the above, but not as solid.

***Denotes varieties we can strongly recommend.**

COW PEA (White, with Black Eye: Clay-coloured, and Black) The Great Soil Improver. Makes poor land rich—makes rich land more productive. A splendid Summer fodder plant. Should be sown late in Spring, and during Summer it produces enormous crops of the most nutritious fodder, specially recommended for dairy stock. It is also largely used as green manure, and the seed of the white variety makes a splendid haricot. It thrives in any fairly good soil. Sow in drills 3 feet apart, and the seed 1 foot apart in the drills; 10 lb. is sufficient to sow one acre. Usual price, **4d. per lb.; or 15s. per bushel;** special quotes for large lots (60 lbs. per bushel).

KALE, THOUSAND HEADED A superior variety of Kale, often attaining the height of 4 feet and yielding three cuttings in a season. It is hardy in any average climate, and very useful for all classes of stock, more especially sheep. Sow in a bed of fairly good soil, and transplant into rows 2½ feet apart each way; season from March until August. One pound of seeds will produce sufficient plants to plant an acre. **2s. per lb.; or 2s. 6d. per lb.,** Post Paid. Special price for large lots.

CHOU MOELLIER (New Fodder Plant) This plant belongs to the Kale family; a heavy cropper, vigorous grower, and stands any amount of cold. **3s. per lb.; or 3s. 6d. per lb.,** Post Paid.

LINSEED For fibre sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, but for linseed half a bushel of seed is sufficient. In warm districts, sow in June; in cold districts sow in August; crop will be ready for harvesting from three to four months. Price, **4d. per pound** (bushel 60 lbs.). Special quotation for large lots.

MUSTARD There is always a limited demand for the seeds of this crop among the condiment manufacturers; also valuable for green manuring. Sow during the Autumn in rich loamy soil, in drills at the rate of 6 lbs. to the acre. **1s. 6d. per lb.,** Post Paid. Special quotations for large lots.

MELON, CATTLE In dry climates, where grass is scarce, the Cattle Melon should prove a great help. Sow from September to end of December in sandy loam. One pound of seed to an acre. **5s. per lb., Post Paid.**

MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS A wonderful fodder plant, from King Island, where it grows luxuriantly; cattle fatten quickly upon it. It should only be sown on poor sandy soils, with a good rainfall; also highly recommended for green manuring. Special price for large lots.
8d. per lb.; or 1s. 2d., Post Paid.

PEAS, FIELD, BLUE & GREY Sow from April until June in drills at the rate of 1½ bushel to the acre, or, if broadcasted, 2½ bushels will be required. The soil should be deeply worked. This is a useful crop, the straw and seeds being both valuable; a splendid crop for ploughing under as green manure; the grey being especially useful for feeding hogs. Prices on application (60 lbs. per bushel).

PEANUTS (ARACHIS HYPOGEA) These do well in warm districts, and a light soil, well broken up. Partly break the shell in half and drop in drills three feet apart, and twelve inches between the nuts and about three inches deep. Harvest when the vines turn yellow, and while most of the nuts still cling to the roots. After the crop is harvested, Pigs or Poultry turned on to the ground will soon clear up any nuts that may be left. Sow 40 lbs. per acre. **9d. Per lb.; or 1s. 3d. per lb.,** Post Paid.

PUMPKIN Sow in Spring, after frosts are over, in favourable weather. To secure a good crop, manure heavily. One pound of seed will sow an acre.
Shepherd's Mammoth Cattle—Attains a large size, **5s. per lb.,** Post Paid. **Gramma—Large, pear-shaped, 6s. per lb., Post Paid.**

RAPE, ESSEX BROADLEAF On average soils this plant grows to about 18 inches high. It forms a valuable change of food for sheep, and for this purpose is largely grown in New South Wales and New Zealand. It is exceedingly valuable as green manure, for which purpose a top-dressing should be given immediately after harvest, worked into the land with a scarifier, and the seed sown broadcast. It may be ploughed in as soon as large enough, or a flock of sheep may be fed on it for a few days previous to the ploughing. Six pounds required to sow an acre broadcast, four pounds drilled. Special prices on application.

SALTBUSH, (TALL & DWARF) It flourishes in dry, hot climates, and continues fresh and green for long after all other grasses are dried up. Stock prefer it to any other pasture. We would recommend every stockowner to cultivate a few acres of this useful plant. Nothing is better calculated to keep stock in good health and condition, and when they can get an occasional feed of Saltbush it will be unnecessary to go to the expense of providing Rock Salt, which is often difficult to procure. If carefully sown in drills, 2 lbs. will be sufficient for an acre. **3s. to 5s. per lb.** Post Paid.

SAINFOIN (ESPARCETTE) An excellent forage plant for a dry climate, especially adapted for poor dry soils. The seed is rather harder to germinate than most of the forage plants; it may be sown broadcast or in drills; 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre. Sow in March or April. **1s. per lb.; or 1s. 6d. per lb.,** Post Paid.

SERRADELLA (Ornithorpus sativus) **The greatest honey-producing plant in the world.** A valuable annual fodder plant, succeeding well on poor, sandy soils, affording good pasture for sheep. Sow in the Autumn. **1s. per lb.; or 1s. 6d. per lb.,** Post Paid.

SHEEP'S BURNET A very valuable and nutritious fodder plant. It will thrive on poor soils, and resists drought well on account of its sending a long tap root into the earth, and furnishes a good change of food for sheep or milch cows. Sow March to August; 15 lbs. to 20 lbs. to the acre. **1s. per lb.; or 1s. 6d. per lb.,** Post Paid. Special prices for large lots.

SUNFLOWER (Large Grey, and Black Seeded) **The best egg-producing food known for poultry;** can be raised cheaper than corn. A well-known plant, thriving almost everywhere, the seeds of which are excellent food for poultry. Sow in September. 3 lbs. per acre. **1s. per lb.; or 1s. 6d. per lb.,** Post Paid.

TAGOSASTE (Cytisus proliferous) This plant is sometimes called "tree lucerne," but it is entirely distinct from the "Medicago," or Lucerne family. It is a hard wooded tree shrub, 16 to 18 feet high; the flowers are useful for bees, makes a good hedge or shade for poultry yards. Valuable in hot, dry districts, as it roots freely, and is a hardy perennial plant. Sow in Autumn and Spring, and thin out the plants to 10 or 13 feet apart. **6d. per ounce; 1s. 6d. per ¼-lb.; 4s. per lb.,** Post Paid.

Hundreds of Letters reach us testifying to the Superior Quality of our Seeds.

TARES OR VETCHES Usually sown in conjunction with Barley, and yielding together an enormous amount of forage, which may be made into hay. March and April are the best months to sow. If sown alone, one bushel to the acre; if with Barley, half bushel of Tares to one bushel Barley. **12s. 6d. per bushel** (60 lbs.). Special prices for large quantities.

TEOSINTE REANA (EUCAHLÆNA LUXURIANS) Will only do well in hot climates. It grows to a height of ten or twelve feet, yielding an abundance of forage, resembling Maize in appearance, but sends up a large number of shoots. Sow 7 lbs. per acre. **6d. per packet; 3s. per lb.; or 3s. 6d. per lb.,** Post Paid.

TOBACCO Thrives best in rich, deep sandy loam. The seeds being very small, great care should be exercised in sowing. Sow July or August, in finely prepared beds, and transplant in Spring, 2½ to 3 feet apart. One ounce of seed is sufficient to raise enough plants for one acre.
Broad Dutch, Connecticut, Havana, Ohio or Maryland, Virginian or James' River, Latakia, Long-leaved Kentucky, Gold Leaf. 3d. and 6d. per packet; 2s. per ounce.

SEED GRAINS.

All Selected Samples.

Owing to the fluctuations of the market rates, we have withheld the prices of following lines, but shall be happy to forward samples and prices on application. **Seed Grains and Potatoes are sold for net cash only.**

MAIZE Our stocks are selected from the best maize growing districts, and usually comprise—

Early Leaming, Ninety-Day, Sovereign,
Golden King, Mastodon, Large White,
Horsetooth, Red Hogan, Hickory King,
and others (bushel 56 lbs.).

Culture.—A rich chocolate soil, not too sandy, is best for a Maize crop. Plough deeply, roll and pass light harrow over it before planting. Sow 16 lbs. for seed crop, in drills 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches apart. For a green crop sow broadcast—say a bushel per acre, or a quarter-bushel in drills. Ninety-Day is best for that purpose. Keep land well scarified between the rows during dry weather. Sow end of September to December.

BARLEY **Cape, English, and Skinless**—Sow per acre for green feed, 2 bushels broadcast; 1 to 1½ bushel for grain (bushel 50 lbs.).

OATS **White Tartarian, Black Tartarian** } Side bearing; very good for all purposes.
Potato, Sparrowbill, } Short and heavy; cultivated for the grain.
Algerian—The finest for hay.

Sow per acre for hay 2 to 3 bushels broadcast; 1 to 1½ bushel for grain (bushel 40 lbs.).

RYE **Best English and Emerald.**

Culture.—This excellent forage plant will grow on poor land or rich land; can be sown alone or with Tares; comes quickly to maturity, and yields most nutritious green fodder. It is also grown for its straw, which is straight and strong. Sow from March to July broadcast, 1 bushel per acre (bushel 60 lbs.).

WHEAT **Purple Straw, Bobs, Yandilla King, Cedar, Thew, Federation, Bunyip, Comeback,** and others. Sow per acre, 1 to 2 bushels drilled (bushel 60 lbs.).

SORGHUMS and MILLETS.

Prices subject to fluctuation. Samples and prices on application.

SORGHUM There is no doubt that this is the most valuable fodder plant for the greater portion of New South Wales, producing enormous crops of succulent forage, six to seven feet high, during the hottest and driest months. Sow from September till January; 30 lbs. to the acre broadcast and 7 lbs. drilled, in rows 3 feet apart.

Early Amber Cane—The earliest and sweetest variety. The stalks are thin and well covered with foliage; ripens in about four months. Usual price, **4d. to 6d. per lb.** (bushel 50 lbs.).

Planter's Friend—Coarser in stalk than the preceding, and ripens in about five months. Three cuttings may be taken from it in one season, which means about fifteen tons of green stuff. On very rich ground this seed is sown up to the rate of 50 lbs. to the acre. Usual price, **4d. to 6d. per lb.** (bushel 60 lbs.).

Sorghum Saccharatum (black seed)—Similar to Planter's Friend, but much sweeter and heavier in foliage. Usual price, **4d. to 6d. per lb.** (bushel 50 lbs.).

KAFFIR CORN Produces an immense crop of stalks and leaves, which are readily eaten by all kinds of stock. The yield of seed is also very heavy, and very useful for feeding to poultry or pigs. Cultivate in the same way as Sorghum. **4d. to 6d. per lb.** (bushel 50 lbs.).

JAPANESE MILLET Called in America the Billion Dollar Grass. It is an annual of exceedingly rapid growth, standing six feet high, and yields 10 to 12 tons per acre of green fodder, which when cured makes an excellent hay. If cut before flowering, it starts again rapidly, and yields a second crop. Sow 20 lbs. per acre. Usual price, **5d. to 6d. per lb.**

HUNGARIAN MILLET One of the best drought-resisting forage plants in cultivation, of which stock are very fond. It ripens in from 60 to 70 days, yielding a large amount of green feed and about three tons of excellent hay to the acre. On this account it is being sown in larger quantities each year. Sow from September till February at the rate of 20 lbs. to the acre. Usual price, **4d. per lb.; 28s. per cwt.**

WHITE FRENCH MILLET This variety closely resembles Hungarian Millet, except that it matures in less time; sow in rows one and a half feet apart. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. Usual price, **4d. per lb.**

PEARL MILLET A most valuable fodder plant, grows to a height of 8 or 10 feet, and is much relished by stock. Sow 7 lbs. to the acre drilled; in rows three feet apart. **1s. per lb.; or 1s. 6d.,** Post Paid.

Rich Soil requires less Seed to crop it than poor.

SORGHUMS and MILLETS (continued)

EVERGREEN MILLET, OR JOHNSON'S GRASS

A perennial grass, with long cane-like roots and an abundance of nutritious leaves. It will grow in almost any soil or situation, and resists drought well. If once introduced, almost impossible to eradicate; therefore, don't sow near the garden or cultivated paddocks. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre in Spring and Autumn. **1s. per lb.; or 1s. 6d.,** Post Paid.

BROOM MILLET

Valuable only for broom making. Sow from September till October in drills 2 to 3 feet apart, at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre. The soil should be kept well worked while the crop is growing, and as soon as the seeds are well formed, bend the tops over about six inches below where the heads start to branch. Seeds may be fed to pigs or poultry. **6d. per lb.**

INDIAN CATTLE CANE

A perennial variety of Sugar Cane, with stems the same thickness as Sorghums, but in a suitable climate will last for several seasons if cultivated. The cuttings have two joints and should be planted in a horizontal position covered with three inches of soil. Two cuttings set six inches apart in clumps three feet apart each way, have produced 89 stalks to one clump grown from two cuttings the first year. Its principal value as fodder is a stand by for stock in winter; has good fattening properties. It is better chaffed. The most suitable position for this crop is on high land, not liable to severe frosts, the same as suits orange trees; in such a part, the frosts only cut the outer leaves, having no effect on the sweetness or succulence of the stalk. About October or November is the best time to plant. **Price per 100 cuttings, 2s. 6d.; per 1000, 20s.** Freight extra.

PASTURE GRASSES.

Prices Subject to Fluctuation. Samples and Prices for large lots on application.

WE bestow much care and attention upon this important branch of our business, which is year by year increasing. Our customers may feel assured that they will get the very best Seeds, clean and true to name.

Samples and Prices of all Grasses, Clover and Lucerne Seeds Post Free on application, with practical directions for sowing, if required, and reliable information on all farm seeds. Please state approximate quantity required when writing.

Sowing Grass Seed for Permanent Pastures.

The formation and improvement of permanent pastures is one of the most important objects a squatter or farmer can give attention to. Many thousands of useless acres of land could be made remunerative by a judicious sowing of Grass Seeds. Plough the land thoroughly during the Summer months and allow it to lie for some time exposed to the atmosphere before harrowing. All weeds and rubbish gathered on the land should be burned and spread about. The harrows should be then used to make the soil sufficiently fine for sowing; the seed should be sown, if possible, just before rain. March and April are the best months to sow, but if the weather be favourable, Grass Seed may be sown at any time during the year. The grass should not be cut, nor cattle allowed to feed, until the roots get a firm hold of the soil. Two or three bushels should be sown to the acre for this purpose.

Sowing Grass Seed Without Ploughing.

Natural pastures may be greatly improved, without using the plough or harrows, by sowing Grass Seed as follows: Select calm showery weather; mix the grass seed with a little sand or fine soil in the proportion of one bushel of seed to five pounds of sand or soil; mix together and make slightly moist; then fill a cart with the mixture; let one man drive, and another, with a long-handled shovel, scatter the seed right and left over the tail of the cart as it is driven along. Good soil only should be selected for this treaement. A flock of sheep should be driven after the cart to tread the seed in. In a good season this will be found to answer admirably. Seed may be sown in this way during the months of March, April, May, and June. Suitable seeds for the above can be supplied. Price on application.

Special Grasses for Permanent Pastures.

We have devoted much care and attention in selecting suitable mixtures for Permanent Pastures; our long experience enables us to offer the best mixture for this purpose.

No. 1 Mixture, for one acre.

FOR WARM DISTRICTS.

	lbs.
Cocksfoot Grass	8
Prairie Grass	13
Perennial Rye Grass	10
Rib Grass	2
Lucerne	3
Mixed Clovers	2
Sheep's Burnet	2
	40

Price per acre, 22/6.

No. 2 Mixture, for one acre.

FOR VERY WARM DISTRICTS.

	lbs.
Prairie Grass	18
Cocksfoot Grass	10
Perennial Rye Grass	5
Rib Grass	2
Lucerne	1
Mixed Clovers	1
Sheep's Fescue	1
Sheep's Burnet	2
	40

Price per acre, 22/6.

No. 3 Mixture, for one acre.

FOR COOL DISTRICTS.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass	18
Cocksfoot Grass	10
Prairie Grass	5
Timothy	2
White Clover	1
Rib Grass	1
Cow Grass (Peren. Red Clover)	1
Mixed Grasses	2
	40

Price per acre, 23/6.

No. 4 Mixture, for one acre.

FOR WARM AND SEMI-TROPICAL CLIMATES.

To Sow during the Summer Months.

	lbs.
Paspalum dilatatum	8
Couch Grass	6
Rhodes Grass	1
Wallaby Grass	1
Sheep's Burnet	4
	20

Price per acre, 30/-.

I have dealt with you for over 20 years, and know you will send me seeds true to name.—O.T., St. Mary's.— 15/4/10.

Our Grass Seeds are all selected.

PASTURE GRASSES (continued)

Bromus inermis

It belongs to the same family as the well-known Prairie Grass, and yields large crops of succulent food, adapts itself to any climate and soil. One of the quickest grasses to shoot in the Spring. Should be in all mixtures. Sow in Autumn, 25 lbs. per acre. **1s. per lb.**

Cocksfoot

(Dactylis Glomerata.)

A Grass of early and rapid growth, succeeding well in any situation. It is a splendid grass, and, with the exception of Rye Grass, is the most generally sown; it is much relished by stock and bears heavy crops of feed, growing rapidly after being cut or grazed. The samples we offer are thoroughly cleaned and saved from well kept pastures. Sow 1½ bushels per acre. Very scarce. Samples and price on application.

Couch

(Cynodon Dactylon.)

The "Durbha Grass" of Hindostan, well known and highly valued for its drought-resisting properties. For dry seasons it cannot be surpassed; every stockholder should sow it for Summer feed, as it will grow during the very hottest months, when all other grasses appear to have no nourishment left. In warm districts the best grass for croquet and tennis courts, and unequalled for binding loose sandy soils. This grass should only be sown in warm weather; certainly not between April and September. Ten pounds to the acre. Very scarce, price on application.

Crested Dogstail

(Cynosurus Cristatus.)

Valuable in permanent pastures or for sheep runs, forming a close turf; particularly suitable for lawns. It has rather fine small foliage, bears grazing well, and roots deeply, causing it to resist drought better than most grasses. Sow 15 pounds per acre. **1s. 9d. per lb.; 2s. 3d.** Post Paid.

Fescue

Chewing's (Festuca duriuscula var Chewings)—A variety of hard Fescue, successfully grown in Southland, N.Z., and elsewhere. It thrives luxuriantly on the light stony soils, and on it sheep fatten rapidly. Its habit is to form a close tuft, and by no means do its roots spread like many of the varieties of natural grasses. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. **1s. per lb.**

Hard (Festuca duriuscula)—Well adapted for sheep pastures on soils of a loose nature, and will resist drought well. It is also good for lawns, mixed with other grasses. Sow 40 lbs. per acre. **1s. per lb.**

Meadow (Festuca pratensis)—Thrives well on good moist soils; it is excellent for permanent pasture. The leaves are very tender and sweet, and well liked by stock. Sow 40 lbs. per acre. **1s. 6d. per lb.**

Purple (Festuca rubra)—A sub-variety of Festuca duriuscula; especially suited for dry loose soil, as the roots are of a binding nature. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. **1s. 6d. per lb.**

Sheep's (Festuca ovina)—Excellent for sheep pastures, succeeding in poor light soils which other grasses refuse; is also very useful for lawns, being short and dense in growth. Sow 40 lbs. per acre. **1s. per lb.**

Tall (Festuca elatior)—A very productive and strong growing variety, greatly relished by stock, both as hay and green food; most suitable for moise and strong soils. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. **1s. per lb.**

Kentucky Blue Grass

(Poa Pratensis.)

A good permanent Grass, thriving on a variety of soils, and retaining its verdure during the hottest months. The roots are of a creeping habit, like Couch, and requires more time than other grasses to become established. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. **1s. per lb.**

Australian Blue Grass (Andropogon sericeus)—A native grass which makes good growth during winter; in Summer it yields an amount of leafy bottom herbags; sheep fatten well on it. Stands close feeding. **7s. per lb.,** Post Paid.

Meadow Grass

Smooth (Poa Pratensis)—A valuable grass in mixtures for all soils when sown during Autumn and Winter. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. **1s. 6d. per lb.**

Rough Stalked (Poa Trivialis)—Adapted for damp soils and sheltered situations, and very nutritious, greatly liked by cattle. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. **1s. 9d. per lb.**

Wood (Poa Nemoralis)—Excellent for either pastures or pleasure grounds, thriving well under trees, or in the open country. All these Meadow Grasses may be sown at any time throughout the year, should the weather prove favourable. They prefer light soil. Sow 40 lbs. per acre. Scarce, price on application.

Mitchell Grass

(Astrebla Triticoides.)

A grand perennial native grass; is found on rich soil in the interior. Under good cultivation it yields a heavy amount of succulent fodder. Stock are fond of it. **8s. per lb.,** Post Paid.

Meadow Foxtail

(Alopecurus Pratensis.)

One of the best Meadow Grasses, adapted to moist soils and relished by all kinds of stock; good in mixtures for permanent pastures, but does not mature fully for a couple of seasons until it gets a firm hold. Sow 15 lbs. per acre... **1s. 6d. per lb.**

Paspalum Dilitatum

The leading grass of the Northern Rivers, and can be well recommended for all climates; giving large quantities of feed during the hottest and driest weather. It should be sown in the Spring and Summer months in drills three feet apart. If sown in this way, 7 lbs. will cover an acre; if broadcasted, about double this quantity will be required. **1s. per lb.** Special prices for large lots. (Extra prime, heavy, hand-shaken seed.) Roots, **1s. 6d. per 100; 10s. per 1000;** 2000 roots per acre.

Paspalum Virgatum

This is a more upright growing variety than Paspalum Dilitatum; is drought-resisting, stands frost well, and stock like it. Sow 7 lbs. per acre drilled; if broadcast, double this quantity should be sown. Seed scarce, price on application. Roots, **1s. 6d. per 100.**

Phalaris Commutata

(The Great Winter Canary Grass.)

It is a plant which supplies what has long been wanted to provide Winter feed for stock, and to resist frost and keep growing during the Winter months. Seed should be sown from January until April or May. It makes excellent hay, yielding some 8 tons per acre. During the growing season, the green herbage is rich and good. **1s. per ounce; or 5s. 6d. per lb.,** Post Paid. Roots, **2s. 6d. per 100,** Post Paid. Special prices for seed or roots in large lots on application.

Prairie

(Bromus Unioloides.)

Well known as being one of the most valuable and nutritious grasses, as it grows continually throughout the year should the weather prove favourable. In rich lands it produces very heavy crops of beautiful green fodder. As a fodder grass it is unsurpassed, and will bear cutting four or five times during the year. Three bushels should be sown in poor land; two is sufficient in rich soil. Usual price, **5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel.**

Rhodes Grass

(Chloris Gayana)

This promises to be one of the best grasses for a hot climate; it resembles Couch at first, but after the shoots have covered the ground, it assumes an upright habit attaining a height of from 4 to 6 feet; well relished by stock. Sow Autumn and Spring. Sow 2 lbs. per acre. **2s. per lb.,** Post Paid. Roots, **1s. 6d. per 100; 10s. per 1000;** 2000 roots per acre.

PASTURE GRASSES (continued)

Rib Grass
(Plantago Lanceolata.)

Will produce an abundant amount of herbage where there is sufficient moisture. A small quantity of seed should be sown with all permanent pasture mixtures; sown alone, 30 lbs. to the acre. Spring or Autumn are the best months. Loose, dry soil suits this grass the best. **6d. per lb.**

Rye Grass (Perennial)
(Lolium Perenne.)

Probably one of the most important grasses grown in this and the neighoburing States. It is very nutritious, and eaten readily by stock. It will produce an enormous quantity of Grass in favourable weather in any well cultivated soil. It forms the basis of all mixtures for permanent pastures, and assists grasses of less robust habit to quickly establish themselves. Sow 40 lbs. per acre. Samples and prices on application.

Poverty Bay, extra prime **Heavy. Machine. Cleaned** } Samples and Prices on application.

Rye Grass (Italian)
(Lolium Italicum.)

A valuable annual variety, thriving in almost any soil, and yielding early and abundant fodder. Sow in Autumn for cutting or grazing the next Spring. 40 lbs. per acre. Samples and prices on application.

Sweet Vernal
(Anthroxanthum Odoratum.)

Useful as a mixture with other grasses on account of its early growth; it emits an agreeable adour when cut for hay. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. per acre. **1s. 6d. per lb.**

Timothy
(Phleum Pratense.)

Very productive and thrives on almost any soil; a valuable variety for use in mixtures, for strong and tenacious soils, said to contain a greater proportion of nutritive matter than any other grass. When sown alone, thirty pounds is ample for an acre. **1s. per lb.**

Wallaby Grass
(Danthonia Semianularis).

A native grass well worth cultivation, either for permanent pastures or making into hay, one or two pounds should be in all mixtures; sow Autumn and Spring, during showery weather. **1s. 9d. per lb.**

LAWN GRASS SEED.

Hints on the Formation of Lawns.

In the first place, see that the ground is well prepared. Dig or plow the ground to the depth of 8 inches. Afterwarsd harrow or rake carefully and remove all large stones. If the soil is shallow, procure a supply of fine mould and spread over the surface to a depth of 5 inches. Soil may be enriched by bone meal or well-rotted manure wherever necessary, then rake level, and roll the soil to make a solid bottom. Scatter the seed evenly over the surface. Rake seed in and roll

CLOVERS.

Special Prices for Large Quantities.

White (Trifolium repens)—Highly esteemed for sowing in the "fattening" paddocks, and for this purpose is largely grown in this and the neighbouring States. It will grow on almost any soil provided there is sufficient moisture. Sow in Autumn; 20 lbs. per acre. **2s. per lb.**

Red (Trifolium pratense)—Also known as Cow Grass. The climate most suited for this variety is a moist, temperate one. It adds greatly to the weight of the fodder crop when sown with grass mixtures in our cooler districts. Like other clovers it improves the soil and crops heavily in rich land. Sown alone, 15 lbs. is required. **1s. 3d. per lb.**

Scarlet (Trifolium incarnatum)—A very heavy cropping annual Clover, long scarlet flowers. Sown during the Autumn it yields an abundant supply of fodder in the early Spring, which is most relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. It thrives well in the coldest districts, coming in before any other forage plant. This crop is also largely grown and highly esteemed for green manuring; when ploughed in it equals a dressing of stable manure. **1s. per lb.**

Yellow (Trefoil or Hop Clover)—A very hardy variety, suitable to hot or cold districts. **1s. per lb.**

Asike (Trifolium hpbridum)—A larger producer than White Clover, suitable for either pasture or hay where the land is too light for Red Clover or Lucerne. It is a perennial variety throwing out long fibrous roots which bind the soil. Sow from March to June at rate of 5 lbs. to the acre when sown with other grasses; if sown alone, 15 lbs. is required. **1s. 6d. per lb.**

Bokhara (Melitotus leucantha)—A valuable introduction. It grows to a height of six feet, provides an admirable fodder, makes first-class hay, and is a most valuable plant for ensilage. It is also largely grown for bees. **1s. 6d. per lb.**

Trifolium subterraneum—Under favourable conditions sow in March. Sow 15 lbs. per acre, if in mixture, 4 lbs. per acre. **3s. 6d. per lb.**

Strawberry (Trifolium fragiferum)—A fine clover for low-lying ground; has great fattening qualities. It is of a trailing habit, and quite different in appearance to all other clovers; in husk **6s. per lb.**

LUCERNE.

The Farmer's Friend.

Undoubtedly the best all-round fodder plant in existence for all kinds of stock. In loamy soils the cultivation is a very simple matter, and started in a good season is a sure success. We have known the roots of this plant to descend to the depth of 20 feet. Experience has, during the past few years, made known the value of Lucerne to many squatters, as this crop alone has been their standby during the hot dry months. Five cuttings may be had in one year, amounting in all to about 10 tons of green fodder, or further still, three tons of hay.

To ensure our stocks being free from dodder and other weeds, every sample coming into our store room (however clean it may appear) is put through the hand sieve—a far more satisfactory process than cleaning by machine.

Sow in Spring or Autumn according to climate; where no frosts prevail, sow at any time when the soil is in good order and the weather favourable. The land should be deeply ploughed, harrowed, and rolled, and if of a stiff, clayey nature, deep draining will be of great advantage. If sown in drills, 10 lbs. to the acre will be sufficient, or if broadcast, 12 to 15 lbs. according to the soil. Our seed may be relied upon as the very best procurable, being purchased only from the most careful growers. Please write for samples and price, stating quantity required.

Tamworth Grown Seed
Hunter River „ „ } Prices on application
Prime Provence

EUCALYPTUS

"THE TIMBER OF THE FUTURE."

The Eucalyptus will undoubtedly be one of the most important sources of the general timber supply.

Plant now—for now is the time. To be first in the field to supply needs, is to reap great profits. There are no hardwood trees that will grow as rapidly as the Eucalyptus. They will make ties in 7 to 10 years, and poles 40 to 50 feet in 8 to 10 years, and each year increases their value.

Eucalyptus Rostrata or Red Gum, is one of the most valuable, and it grows under a variety of climatic conditions. It is one of the best all-round trees; it thrives at the coast, and in the dry hot valleys of the interior. The usefulness of this timber is due to its durability, both underground and in water, as it is almost as hard as iron. It is used for all kinds of furniture, as it takes a beautiful polish.

For telegraph poles, posts, piles and street curbing, it has no equal.

Eucalyptus Tree Seed.

DIRECTIONS FOR RAISING SEEDLING EUCALYPTUS.

Sow seed in spring or summer in shallow boxes in a light, sandy soil with plenty of drainage at the bottom of each box. Cover the seed lightly and protect from the hot sun, but allow plenty of air; water often, but sparingly, especially after seedlings appear, for if too much water is given at one time they will be liable to damp off. When the seedlings are two or three inches high transfer to shallow boxes, placing about 1½ inch apart each way, and when large enough transplant to where they are to remain, and water well the first year. One pound of seed will produce from 15,000 to 30,000 trees. All varieties put up in **6d. packets,** unless otherwise priced.

E. amygdalina. "Messmate Gum." Belonging to this variety are the tallest trees in the world. In Gippsland, Australia, are trees over 400 feet in height. Making first-class timber for flooring boards, scantling, etc., and is well suited for avenue planting. Yields more essential oil than any other variety; height, 400 feet. Per oz., **1s. 6d.**; per lb., **15s.**

E. bicolor. "Black Box." Timber of great strength and durability. Useful for piles and railroad ties; height, 150 feet. Per oz., **1s. 9d.**, per lb., **17s. 6d.**

E. citriodora. "Lemon-Scented Gum." A fine ornamental tree with lemon-scented foliage, supplying also a useful timber. Being a native of Queensland, it is more tender than most other kinds: height, 80 feet. Per oz., **5s.**

E. corymbosa. "Blood Wood." Wood of dark red color, easily worked while fresh, but when dry becomes very hard. Useful for fence posts and railroad ties, being durable under ground. The numerous gum veins render it of little use for saw purposes; height, 100 feet. Per oz., **1s. 9d.**; per lb., **17s. 6d.**

E. corynocalyx. "Sugar Gum." Very ornamental, rapid growing, with dark green leaves. Highly valued in this vicinity. Timber very durable and used for railway ties or for any purpose where durability is required, as it lasts remarkably well under ground. After studying this tree for years, we believe we have no variety yet introduced that will equal it in value as a timber tree. Its growth is remarkably straight and perfect, and it will withstand more drought than most other varieties; height, 100 feet. Per oz., **2s. 6d.**; per lb., **30s.**

E. diversicolor. "Karri Gum." From Southwest Australia. A tree of remarkable beauty, perfect shape, rapid growth, and one of the very best for street planting. Furnishes good timber for building, masts, shafts, spokes, fence rails, etc. Not recommended for dry localities or places; height, 300 feet. Per oz., **2s.**; per lb., **20s.**

E. ficifolia. "Scarlet-flowered Gum." The most ornamental of the family. Flowers bright crimson, produced well above the foliage. One of the most effective trees in cultivation; height, 20 feet. Per 25 seeds, **1s.**; 100 seeds, **3s. 6d.**

E. globulus. "Tasmanian Blue Gum." Well known; one of the most useful of all, and a very rapid grower. Planted largely in warm countries on account of its malaria-destroying qualities. Remarkably good for fuel, being easily sawn and split; also being extensively planted for timber, having been used for piles in wharves on the Pacific Coast with very satisfactory results; height, 150 feet. Per oz., **1s. 6d.**; per lb., **15s.**

E. goniocalyx. "New South Wales Blue Gum." Wood very durable, hard and tough. Much used by wheelwrights. A rapid grower; height, 200 feet. Per oz., **1s. 6d.**; per lb., **15s.**

E. Gunnii. "Tasmanian Cider Tree." Probably the hardest of the genus. Will stand a considerable amount of frost. Recommended for all elevated and exposed positions. Good for fuel; height, 80 feet. Per oz., **1s. 9d.**; per lb., **17s. 6d.**

E. haemastoma. "White Gum." Good for fencing and rough building material; also makes a fair fuel. It thrives near the sea coast on sandy soil, but is not suited in the dry interior valleys; height, 150 feet. Per oz., **1s. 6d.**; per lb., **15s.**

E. hemiphloia. "Common Box." Wood very hard, strong and durable. It thrives at and near the coast, on the foothills and in the dry, hot valleys of the interior. It furnishes a timber not easily split, and is used for wheelwrights, handles, and various implements, also makes a first-class fuel; height, 100 feet. Per oz., **1s. 6d.**; per lb., **15s.**

E. laucoxylon. "Victorian Ironbark." Very hard, strong, durable, excels hickory in strength. Recommended for underground work in mines, for railroad ties, bridges, etc.; height, 100 feet. Per oz., **1s. 6d.**; per lb., **15s.**

E. longifolia. "Woolly Butt." A large tree, of great girth, growing well in any soil. Timber is durable and makes excellent fuel. The leaves yield a volatile oil and the profuse bloom furnishes nectar for bees; height, 200 feet. Per oz., **1s. 6d.**; per lb., **15s.**

E. maculata. "Spotted Gum." Wood as strong as English Oak. Extensively employed in shipbuilding and wheelwrights' work; height, 100 feet. Per oz., **2s.**; per lb., **20s.**

E. marginata. "Jarrah." A large tree; timber used largely for ship-building, piles, sleepers, etc.; suitable for dry, barren soils. Per oz., **2s.**; per lb., **20s.**

E. melliodora. "Yellow Box." Of spreading growth, with a comparatively stout stem, and makes good fuel. The young trees are largely used for telegraph poles, and the flowers are much sought by bees. One of the strongest and most durable timbers in the world; height, 120 feet. Per oz., **1s. 6d.**; per lb., **15s.**

E. obliqua. "Stringy Bark." A quick grower at or near the coast and some distance inland, but does not thrive in the hot interior valleys. It produces the best wood for flooring, scantling, and shingles; also used in the manufacture of paper. Inferior as fuel, but makes the best charcoal for the forge; height, 300 feet. Per oz., **1s. 6d.**; per lb., **15s.**

E. obtusifolia. "Yellow Black Butt." A rapid growing variety, very good fuel. Also used for staves, coopers' and wheelwrights' work; height, 120 feet. Per oz., **1s. 6d.**; per lb., **15s.**

E. paniculata. "White Ironbark." Wood hard and durable, excellent for railroad ties or for building fencing. It splits well, and is lasting underground; height, 100 feet. Per oz., **1s. 6d.**; per lb., **15s.**

E. pulularis. "Black Butt." Of rapid growth. One of the best timber-yielding species, much used for flooring boards, railroad ties, and telegraph poles; height, 300 feet. Per oz., **1s. 6d.**; per lb., **15s.**

E. piperita. "Peppermint Gum." Valuable for shingles, fence rails, etc. Yields a great quantity of oil, and is of remarkably quick growth; height, 300 feet. Per oz., **1s. 6d.**; per lb., **15s.**

E. regnans. "Royal Mountain Ash." A very scarce variety, growing to a large size, and very hardy. Grows on the hill slopes of the Australian Alps, near the snow line. Timber durable and excellent for fuel; height, 200 feet. Per oz., **2s. 6d.**; per lb., **30s.**

E. resinifera. "Forest Mahogany." A superior timber of large size, prized for its strength and durability. Suitable for tropical climates, likewise cool climates near the coast. Fine for interior house work; height, 100 feet. Per oz., **1s. 9d.**; per lb., **17s. 6d.**

E. robusta. "Swamp Mahogany." Thrives best on low grounds, especially near the sea coast. A remarkably healthy, robust variety; height, 100 feet. Per oz., **1s. 6d.**; per lb., **15s.**

E. rostrata. "Red Gum." Well known and highly esteemed in this section. The timber is unsurpassed for durability, and is used for railroad ties, street pavements, shipbuilding, cabinet work, etc.; height, 200 feet. Per oz., **2s.**; per lb., **20s.**

E. siderophloia. "Dark or Broad-Leaved Ironbark." Wood very hard, light colored and heavy, of great strength and durability, and is used for railroad ties, spokes, shingles, bridges, jetties, etc. It is stronger than hickory. Also used for fuel; height, 150 feet. Per oz., **2s.**; per lb., **20s.**

E. tereticornis. "Gray Gum." A very handsome, large-growing variety. Wood durable and useful for shingles, flooring, etc. Also an excellent fuel. It grows best near the coast. It is similar to E. rostrata, but makes a straighter trunk; height, 200 feet. Per oz., **1s. 6d.**; per lb., **15s.**

E. viminalis. "Manna Gum." A hardy, rapid-growing variety, and well suited for exposed situations. On rich soil it grows to a gigantic size. It is mostly planted for forest cover, wind breaks, and for shingle and rough buiding material; also for fuel. The young bark and leaves yield the Australian Manna—a hard, opaque, sweet substance; height, 300 feet. Per oz., **2s.**; per lb., **20s.**

Useful and Ornamental Tree Seeds.

All 6d. per packet. Post paid.

Acacia Baileyana. "Cootamundra Wattle." A noble ornamental tree, growing to a height of 30 feet, with gorgeous pale yellow flowers and silvery leaves, wood useful for tool handles. Per oz., 1s.; per lb., 8s.

Acacia Decurrens. "Green Wattle." Very rapid grower, yellow flowers, growing 25ft. high; the bark is largely used for tanning. Per oz., 6d.; per lb., 2s. 6d.

Acacia Elata. A most rapid growing tree, with pale yellow flowers. The tree attains a height of 60 feet; the wood is useful for rough furniture and cabinet work. Per oz., 1s.; per lb., 8s.

Acacia Podalyraefolia. The beautiful Golden Wattle of Queensland. Per oz., 2s.; per lb., 20s.

Casuarina Glauca. "Bull Oak." Tree of moderate size, timber used for staves, shingles, tool handles, etc. Per oz., 1s. 6d.; per lb., 15s.

Casuarina Quadrivalvis. "Swamp Oak." Tree large, timber used for cabinet-work, veneers, shingles, staves, handles, and firewood. Per oz., 1s. 6d.; per lb., 15s.

Casuarina Stricta. "She Oak." Timber useful for staves, shingles, handles, etc. Per oz., 1s. 6d.; per lb., 15s.

Casuarina Torulosa. "Forest Oak." Handsome Tree, 40 to 50 feet high, with graceful, drooping habit. Timber valuable for cabinet-work, shingles, firewood, etc. Per oz., 1s. 6d.; per lb., 15s.

Elaeocarpus Cyaneus. A beautiful half-tree; growing to a height of 25 feet, and producing a profusion of white fringed blossoms; timber used for tool handles and other small work. Per oz., 1s.; per lb., 8s.

Eugenia Smithi. "Lili-pili." A handsome tree-shrub, highly ornamental; timber hard, tough, and close-grained; useful for tool handles, staves, etc. Per oz., 1s.; per lb., 10s.

Ficus Australis. "Umbrella Fig." Tree extremely ornamental; timber easily worked, and used for making packing-cases, etc. Per oz., 1s.; per lb., 12s.

Ficus Macrophylla. "Moreton Bay Fig." Tree highly ornamental; timber similar to above. Per oz., 1s.; per lb., 10s.

Grevilia Robusta. "Silky Oak." Handsome, hardy tree, 100 feet; timber largely used for staves for tallow casks, and for cabinet-work. Per oz., 2s. 6d.

Melaleuca Leucodendron. "Ti-Tree." Highly ornamental, timber hard, close-grained, and durable; used for keels of vessels, and for posts in damp situations, being almost imperishable underground. Per oz., 1s.; per lb., 12s.

Melia Azedarach. "White Cedar." A beautiful ornamental tree of very rapid growth, producing a profusion of beautiful lilac flowers; timber soft and easily worked, used for packing cases, etc. Per oz., 6d.; per lb., 5s.

Podocarpus Elata. "She Pine." 80 feet: timber close in the grain, strong and durable, of a light yellow colour; valuable for masts and spars and wharf piles, and for boat-building. Per oz., 1s.; per lb., 10s.

Sterculea Diversifolia. "Kurrajong." Handsome tree; invaluable for stock in dry seasons, the leaves being eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock; timber used for boxes, etc. Per oz., 1s. 6d.; per lb., 10s.

Syncarpia Laurifolia. "Turpentine." Very large tree, 150 feet; timber resists white ant and other insects; largely used for fencing and waterworks. Per oz., 1/6: per lb., 15s.

Tristania Conferta (Lophostemon). "Queensland Gum." A grand ornamental tree, 50 feet; timber used for fencing. Per oz., 1/6: per lb., 15s.

Collections of

Choice European Flower Seeds.

Sold in their Original Sealed Packets as received. Post Paid.

For massing in beds or borders there is a great advantage in buying these collections as the colours can be so arranged according to the gardener's fancy.

	s.	d.
ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon).		
12 Finest Tall Varieties, distinct colours ..	2	0
12 Finest Dwarf Varieties, distinct colours ..	2	0

This old English favourite is a charming border plant, and blooms for a long time; the varieties comprise striped, spotted, and self-coloured. We offer 12 distinct colours in each collection.

ASTERS.		
6 distinct Varieties, Hohenzollern	1	6
6 Distinct Varieties, Ostrich Plume	1	6
BALSAM.		
6 Finest Varieties Camelia-flowered or spotted	1	6
6 Finest Varieties, Double Rose-flowered ..	1	3
CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.		
12 Finest Selected Varieties	3	6
DIANTHUS CHINENSIS (Heddewigii and Imperialis).		
6 Extra Choice Varieties Indian Pinks, double and single, in separate packets	1	0
GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL.		
6 Distinct Varieties for	1	0
14 Distinct Varieties for	2	0
PANSY.		
12 Superb Distinct Varieties	2	6
6 Superb Distinct Varieties	1	3
PEAS, SWEET. (See page 37.)		
PHLOX DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA.		
12 Distinct Colours of Choice Large-flowered separate	2	0
6 Distinct Colours of Choice Large-flowered separate	1	3
SALPIGLOSSIS.		
8 Choice Large-flowering Varieties.	1	6

A beautiful annual, producing single flowers of the most lovely shades of colour.

STOCK, GIANT PERFECTION, TEN-WEEK.		
12 Distinct Varieties	2	0
6 Distinct Varieties	1	3
WALLFLOWER-LEAVED DWARF GERMAN TEN-WEEK STOCK, Aphis proof.		
12 Beautiful Colours, separate	2	0
6 Beautiful Colours, separate	1	3

The fresh shining green foliage and the brilliant colours of this section make it deserving of general cultivation.

STOCK BROMPTON. (Nice Early Flowering.)		
6 Distinct colours	2	6

A biennial variety of this favourite flower belonging to the well-known "Beauty of Nice" type, robust growers and long spikes of bloom.

WALLFLOWER, DOUBLE GERMAN.		
6 Choicest Varieties, distinct colours separate	1	6
ZINNIA. (Giant Flowering.)		
8 Distinct colours	3	6

Hardy plants, with large flowers of brilliant colours.

Mulch the Flower Beds during the Summer.

FLOWERS.

FLOWER SEEDS POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

We are continually receiving Testimonials certifying to the genuineness and superiority of our Seeds, both as regards germinating power and beauty of flower.

Time and Manner of Sowing.

Also see our Monthly Calendar, pages 6-9.

SOW Flower Seeds marked A S from March to November in open borders, though some of the choicest kinds, such as have small seeds, are better sown in a prepared border of finely sifted soil, covered very lightly, and afterwards transplanted to where they are to flower. Generally speaking Autumn-sown Annuals will make much stronger and better plants than those sown in Spring. Half-hardy Annuals (marked S) should be sown in Spring only, when all danger of frost is over. They may be started in a frame or hot-bed, and afterwards planted out in the open border. We cannot give exact directions as to the time of planting and sowing Half-hardy Annuals, as the seasons vary, and the climate is influenced by latitude and elevation; but a good guide may be found by noticing the right time for sowing Pumpkins and Melons. Those plants being Half-hardy Annuals, it follows that Half-hardy Flower Seeds will succeed when and where they will. Hardy Biennials and Perennials can be sown in Spring or Autumn, which is perhaps the best seasons in the year in which to sow them. Tender Perennials, such as Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Primulas, Double Petunias, etc., should be sown in a pot or seed pan, half-filled with a mixture of sand and light soil, with free drainage, over the rim of which should de placed a piece of glass. When the young seedlings appear, gradually admit air till they are thoroughly hardened off; then prick into small pots, and shift into larger sizes when necessary.

IMPORTANT.—The soil should be well moistened before sowing seed, then cover lightly with fine sifted soil, pat gently with the back of a spade, and shade with bushes or other material. Never cover seed more than its own depth with soil, particularly small seed. After sowing, and until the young seedlings are well rooted, water with a fine-rosed watering pot. Many seeds ars washed away after sowing by using a coarse watering pot, and the seedsman who supplied them is condemned for their non-appearance.

Annuals.—Flower, produce seeds, and die the same year as they are sown.
Biennials.—Those which are sown one year, and bear their flowers and seeds and die the next.
Perennials.—Those which grow and flower for several years, usually blooming the second year from seed.

General List of Flower Seeds

ABBREVIATIONS:—TIMES OF SOWING.—A—Sow in the Autumn; S—Sow in the Spring; A S—Sow either in the Autumn or Spring.

		Height in Feet	Season for Sowing	Price per Pkt
Acroclinium roseum, double	Everlasting flower, sow in Autumn for early Spring cut flowers	1	A	0 3
,, album	A white variety of the preceding, a good companion plant, annual	1	A	0 3
Adonis Æstavilis (Flos) Adonis)	Pretty neat feathery-foliaged hardy annual, crimson, dark centre	1	S	0 3
Ageratum, Little Dorrit	Free blooming, hardy perennial, very useful for cut flowers, blue	1	A S	0 3
Alyssum maritimum	*Sweet Alyssum*, a good, serviceable, white-flowered, hardy annual	½	A S	0 3
,, saxatile	Dwarf, showy, hardy perennial, yellow flowers	½	A S	0 3
*Amaranthus tricolor splendens	The leaves are richly coloured in dark purple, yellow and green	4	S	0 3
,, henderi	Fine foliage, rose carmine, orange, yellow and green	3	S	0 3
* ,, saliclfolius	Willow-leaved, colours purple and crimson, gold tinted	3	S	0 3
	For Seedling plants see page 38.			
Ammobium alatum grandiflorum	Pure white everlasting. For cut flowers, hardy perennial	1½	A S	0 3
Anchusa angustifolia	*Cape Forget-me-not*, hardy perennial, azure blue	1½	A S	0 3
Anemone coronaria, mixed	*Poppy anemone*, favourite Spring flowering tuberous plant, magnificent colours	½	A	0 6
* ,, St. Brigid	A splendid strain, most of the flowers being semi-double	½	A	0 6
	For Bulbs, see page 39.			
*Antirrhinum extra fine, mixed	*Snapdragon*, hardy perennials, flowering the first year, showy	2	A S	0 3
* ,, Tom Thumb, mixed	Dwarf and compact in habit, brilliant colored border plants	1	A S	0 3
,, ,, brilliant	A dazzling scarlet; fine	2	A S	0 3
,, ,, album	Handsome spikes of purest white	2	A S	0 3
* ,, Queen Victoria	Tall, pure white, splendid blooms	2	A S	0 3
,, Picturata	Striped and spotted	2	A S	0 3
	For New Antirrhinum, see page 1. For collection of distinct colours, see page 30. For Seedling Plants, see page 38.			
Aquilegia, fine double mixed	*Columbine*, handsome, herbaceous border plants	1½	A	0 3
,, alba flora plena	Double white flowers, free bloomers	1½	A	0 6
,, chrysantha	A long spurred species, of fine golden colour	1½	A	0 6
* ,, Coerula Hybrida	Long spurred sorts, superb mixture	1½	A	0 6
,, Rose Queen (new)	Long spurred flowers, light to dark rose, white centre	1½	A	0 6
* ,, Skinneri	Scarlet tipped, yellow, very fine, one of the best	1½	A	0 6
	For Seedling Plants, see page 38.			
*Arctotis grandis	Pale white, Marguerite-like flowers, annual	2	A S	0 3
Aster, German, mixed	Various colours, quilled, hardy annuals	1	A S	0 3
,, Paeony fl. perfection mixed	Large and double, beautifully incurved, various colours	1	A S	0 3
,, Snowball	A lovely pure white, for pots and bedding	1	A S	0 6
,, Comet, Mixed, double	Flowers similar to Japanese Chryasnthemums, very pretty	1½	A S	0 6
,, Betteridge's quill, mixed	The finest strain of quilled aster, good for borders	1½	A S	0 3
* ,, Ostrich Plume	Mixed, produces immense bloom, with elegantly curled petals	1½	A S	0 6
* ,, Semples	Branching, late flowering, tall growing, fine double, mixed	1½	A S	0 6

***Denotes Varieties** which we can Specially Recommend.

Correspondents are invited to report results.

General List of Flower Seeds—continued.

		Height in feet	Season for Sowing	Price per Pkt. s.	d.
*Aster Hohenzollern	One of the grandest asters, double large blooms, resembling a Jap Chrysanthemum, petals beautifully curled, mixed	3	A S	0	6
	For Tasmanian Saved Aster Seed, see page 1. For collection of distinct colors, see pages 2 and 30. For Seedling Plants, see page 38.				
Auricula, finest English hybrids	Fine colors, require cool situation; perennial	½	A	0	6
*Balsam, camellia-flowered, mixed	Large blossoms, rich colours, handsomely blotched, annuals	2	S	0	3
,, double, mixed	A good variety of colours	2	S	0	3
,, Rose-flowered, mixed	Fine large blossoms, rich colours	2	S	0	3
,, Carnation-striped, mixed	Striped and flaked, very attractive	2	S	0	3
	For collection of distinct colors, see page 30. For Seedling plants, see page 38.				
*Begonia, tuberous-rooted, finest, mixed	Handsome foliage and graceful flowers. (See remarks on Sowing)	1½	A S	1	0
* ,, Double tuberous-rooted	Finest mixed	1½	A S	1	0
,, Rex, ornamental-leaved	Wonderfully handsome, in colours and varied in markings	1	A S	1	6
,, shrubby or fibrous-rooted	Useful flowering plants, for border or pot culture	1	A S	0	6
	For **New Begonia**, see page 1. For **Bulbs**, see page 39.				
Bellis perennis	(*See Daisy*).				
*Boltonia glastifolia	Resembles the perennial Asters in habit, fine for decorating large borders, pretty white marguerite-like flowers, perennial	4	A S	0	6
Brachycome iberidifolia	*Swan River Daisy*; a pretty blue and white border annual	¾	A S	0	3
Browallia speciosa major	Splendid large blue-flowering perennial; makes a nice pot plant	1¼	S	0	6
Butterfly Runner Bean	A variety of Scarlet Runner Bean yielding a dish for the kitchen, and are also covered with salmon rose and white blooms	6	S	0	6
Calceolaria, choicest mixed	For conservatory or bush-house. (See remarks on Sowing)	1½	A	1	0
Calendula pluvialis	*Cape Marigold*; a very pretty white variety; annual	1½	A S	0	3
*Calliopsis (or Coreopsis), mixed	Very showy, hardy annuals, for mixed borders	3	A S	0	3
,, bicolor, mixed	Much admired; colour yellow and maroon, annual	3	A S	0	3
,, Drummondi	Annual variety, yellow and bronze, quite distinct	4	A S	0	3
,, lanceolata	A perennial variety, with large yellow flowers, very showy	2	A S	0	3
,, cardaminifolia	Dark crimson	1½	A S	0	3
	For Seedling plants, see page 38.				
Canary Creeper	Climber, free-growing annual, golden yellow	6	S	0	3
Candytuft, fine mixed	Useful border annuals, of easy culture; all colours	1	A S	0	3
,, crimson	Brilliant colour and profuse bloomer	1½	A S	0	3
,, lilac	Fine trusses and rich lilac colour	1	A S	0	3
* ,, white Rocket	Magnificent long spikes, for cut flowers	1	A S	0	3
,, Empress	Produces large trusses of pure white flowers, dwarf variety	½	A S	0	3
,, Little Prince	Dwarf variety, pure white, large spike	½	A S	0	3
Canna, Crozy's, mixed	All the best varieties	4	S	0	6
	For Plants, see Herbaceous, page 52				
Canterbury Bells, single, mixed	Good, old-fashioned hardy perennials, for mixed borders	2	A	0	3
,, ,, double, mixed	Double bell flowers, all colours	2	A	0	3
,, ,, calycanthema	Cup and saucer, all colours, very pretty	2	A	0	3
,, ,, pyramidalis	Blue and white, mixed	2	A	0	3
Carnation, American Perpetual Flowering, mixed	A superb strain of these new popular varieties, 25 seeds for 2/–.				
,, extra fine mixed	An established favourite, richly scented perennial	1½	A S	1	0
,, perpetual flowering, choice	Saved from the finest collections of Tree Carnations, mixed	2	A S	1	0
* ,, Malmaison, mixed	(New Giant Marguerite), a greatly improved strain, extra fine	1	A S	1	0
,, Riviera Market	A good improved strain. Mixed colours	2	A S	1	0
* ,, Marguerite, mixed	A fringed variety, flowers the first season from seed	1	A S	0	6
,, good mixed	Will produce a good variety of colours	1½	A S	0	3
	For Collection of Carnations and Picotees, see page 30. For Carnation plants, see pages 28, 29. Seedlings, see page 38.				
Catchfly	(*See Lychnis*).				
Celosia pyramidalis plumosa	Handsome crimson and yellow plumes of blossom	2	S	0	3
* ,, Thomsoni magnifica	Improved feathered Cockscomb of great beauty, mixed	2	S	0	6
	For Seedling plants, see page 38.				
Centaurea, odorata margaritae	Pure white, deliciously scented, unsurpassed as a cut flower	1	A S	0	3
,, ,, mixed	A splendid mixture of colours	1	A S	0	3
,, moschata, mixed	*Sweet Sultan*; the flowers are thistle-shaped and deliciously fragrant; annual	1	A S	0	3
,, suaveolens, yellow	Flowers thistle-shaped and deliciously fragrant hardy annual	1	A S	0	3
* ,, Imperialis, mixed	Giant-flowering Sweet Sultans, beautiful flowers, fine for cutting	3	A S	0	3
Chrysanthemum, carinatum fl. pl.	*Marguerites*; double white, yellow and crimson flowers; annual	1½	A S	0	3
,, tricolor, Burridgeanum	Hardy annual; white petals with a ring at base of bright crimson	1½	A S	0	3
,, ,, single, mixed	Free blooming, for mixed borders and cut flowers; annual	1½	A S	0	3
,, leucanthemum (Shasta Daisy)	Flowers large, white with yellow centre, fine for cutting	1½	A S	0	6
* ,, King Edward VII.	Large white, single flowers, fine for cutting; perennial	1½	A S	0	6
	For Seedlings see page 38. For Plants, see page 52.				
*Cineraria, choicest mixed	Includes the most brilliant and distinct colours in cultivation	1½	A	1	0
,, maritima candidissima	A silver-foliaged hardy perennial, for bedding only	1½	A S	0	3
	For Seedlings see page 38.				
Clarkia elegans, mixed	Hardy annual, useful in mixed borders	2	A	0	3
Cleome speciosa	Giant Spider Plant, one of the best honey producing plants; bright rose colour	4	S	0	6
*Clianthus Dampieri	*Sturt's Desert Pea*; our finest native flower, scarlet and black	1	A	0	6
,, puniceus	*N.Z. Glory Pea*; a handsome shrub, with crimson flowers	6	A S	0	6
Clitora ternata	Tender perennial; blue pea-shaped flowers, climber	6	S	0	6
Cobea scandens	A rapid growing climber, with large purple lilac bell-shaped flowers; perennial.	15	S	0	6
	For Plants see page 50				
Cockscomb, dwarf, mixed	Half-hardy annuals, various colours, useful for borders	1	S	0	3
,, dwarf crimson	Bright crimson, with rich, velvet-like appearance; standard sort	1½	S	0	3
	For Seedlings see page 38.				

Our Prices of SEEDS are Reasonable and Quality Unsurpassed.

General List of Flower Seeds—continued.

		Height in feet	Season for Sowing	Price per Pkt s.	d.
*Coleus laciniatus	Beautifully lacinated, and all colours peculiar to Coleus	2	S	1	0
„ large-leaved, finest mixed	Large and superbly variegated leaves	2	S	1	0
	For Seedlings see page 38. For Novelty see page 1				
Collinsia, purple and white	Hardy Californian annuals; early and profuse bloomers	1	A	0	3
Columbine	(*See Aquilegia.*)				
Convolvulus minor, mixed	Dwarf hardy annuals; excellent for clump in mixed borders	1	A S	0	3
„ major, mixed	*Morning Glory*; annual climbers, well known, rich colours	10	A S	0	3
„ giant Japanese	Rich dark heart-shaped foliage, flowers really gigantic, all shades	20	A S	0	6
Cornflower, fine mixed	Free blooming hardy annuals; useful for cut flowers	1½	A S	0	3
* „ Emperor William	Bright blue, flowers suitable for bouquets, annual	1½	A S	0	3
	For Seedlings see page 38.				
*Cosmos, Crimson Ray	Flowers star-like, petals narrow and fluted, color brilliant crimson, with velvety sheen	5	S	0	6
„ Lady Lennox	A delightful shell pink, large bloom very fine	6	S	0	6
„ (Cosmea), choice mixed	Autumn flowering annuals; large single flowers, various colours	5	S	0	3
„ Mammoth	Flowers immense size, excellent for cutting	5	S	0	3
„ pure white, „ pink, „ purple	in separate colours	5	S	0	3
„ Klondyke	Flowers orange-yellow, very floriferous	5	S	0	3
	For Seedlings see page 38.				
Cuphea platycentra	*Cigar Plant*; small tubular scarlet flowers, tipped white	1	S	0	6
Cyclamen persicum, choicest mixed	Charming tuberous plants, for pots in frame or bush-house	½	A S	0	6
„ „ giganteum	Selected from all the best large-flowering kinds	¾	A S	1	0
	For Plants, see Herbaceous, page 52.				
Dahlia, Cactus, finest mixed	Saved from a splendid collection, containing all the best varieties	5	S	0	6
„ double, choicest mixed	Saved from the finest show flowers	4	S	0	6
„ single, mixed	Superb mixture, all colours, grand border flowers	4	S	0	3
„ Lilliputian or Bouquet	Small delicately formed double flowers, invaluable for cutting	2	S	0	6
	Special List of Bulbs issued in July.				
Daisy, double garden, mixed	The universal favourite for edging or mixed borders	½	A	0	3
„ Montrosa, giant double, mixed	The flowers are densely double, very large	½	A.	0	6
„ „ „ white	Large double white flowers, of the Longfellow type, **New Giants**	½	A	0	6
„ „ „ red	Beautiful pink, flowers very large, **New Giants**	½	A	0	6
* „ Quilled, Mixed	The petals are round as knitting needles; mixed colours	½	A	0	6
	For Seedlings see page 38.				
Datura, double purple	Trumpet-shaped flowers; half-hardy annual	2	S	0	6
„ humilis fl. pl.	Fine yellow flower; sweetly scented; annual	2	S	0	6
*Delphinium, Shepherd's superb	Hardy perennial, a first-class mixture of these favourite flowers	3	A	1	0
„ choice mixed	Embracing all colours of the perennial Larkspur	3	A	0	6
	For Seedlings see page 38.				
Desert Pea	(*See Clianthus.*)				
Dianthus Chinensis, double, mixed	*Indian Pinks*; hardy perennials, free flowering, various colours	1	A S	0	3
* „ Diadematus, double, mixed	Fine double flowers, deep crimson colours, with white edges	1	A S	0	3
„ Albo marginatus	Double, of a deep rich purple colour, with a clear white edge	1	A S	0	3
* „ Heddewigi laciniatus	Single, the grandest form of Indian Pink known, single blossoms	1	A S	0	3
„ „ laciniatus fl. pl.	Double, large fimbriated petals, an elegant double-fringed variety	1	A S	0	3
„ „ Crimson Bell	A rich crimson, grand single flower	1	A S	0	3
„ „ Eastern Queen	Graceful in form, showy single flowers	1	A S	0	3
„ Imperialis	Double white	1	A S	0	3
„ „ atrosanguinea	Double crimson	1	A S	0	3
	For Seedlings see page 38. Collections page 26.				
*Digitalis gloxinoides	*Foxglove*; hardy perennial, fine spikes of long flowers	3	A	0	3
Dimorphotheca Auranticaca	African "Golden Orange Daisy"; Marguerite-like blossoms of rich, glossy, orange-gold	1	S	1	0
„ hybrids	(*See Novelties.*) Page 1.				
Dolichos lignosus	A rapid perennial climber; colour pink, pea-shaped flowers	20	A S	0	3
Dolichos lignosus Albus	similar to preceding, with pure white flowers	20	A S	0	3
„ lablab Albus	Foliage very dense, large white flowers	20	A S	0	3
	For Plants see page 50.				
Eschscholtzia Californica	*Californian Poppy*; showy annual, bright yellow	1	A S	0	3
„ Californica alba, fl. pl.	Free blooming, double white variety	1	A S	0	3
„ Rose Cardinal	Bright rose-coloured flowers, pretty foliage, perfectly hardy	1	A S	0	3
„ mixed	Orange yellow and single white, mixed	1	A S	0	3
„ Crimson	Clear rosy crimson	1	A S	0	3
Eucharidium grandiflorum	Hardy annual; resembling the Clarkia compact habit rose colour	1	A S	0	3
Everlasting Flowers, mixed	Fine mixture of all colours, for cut flowers; annual	1	A S	0	3
*Everlasting Peas, mixed	Hardy perennial climber; colours, purple, scarlet, and white	5	A S	0	3
Evening Scented Stock	(*See Mathiola.*)				
Flos Adonis	(*See Adonis.*)				
Forget-me-not, mixed	Well-known Spring flowering perennial; colours blue and white	¾	A	0	3
Foxglove	(*See Digitalis.*)				
Freesia	(See Novelties page 1. Bulbs pages 40).				
Fuchsia, double and single, mixed	Favourite flowering shrubs; seeds of the choicest varieties	2	A S	1	0
	For Plants see page 56.				
Gaillardia Grandiflora, mixed	Hardy perennials, will bloom in the driest situations	1½	A S	0	3
„ „ Lorenziana	Double variety of colour; excellent for cut flowers	1½	A S	0	3
„ „ semi-plena, mixed	A new very large flowering sort, splendid for cutting	1½	A S	0	3
	For Seedlings see page 38.				
Geranium, zonale, mixed	*Horseshoe*: saved from the best sorts; perennials	2	S	0	6
Geum coccineum	Double scarlet, showy perennial border plants	1	A	0	6
Gladiolus, hybrids, choicest mixed	*Sword Lily*; hardy, bulbous plants, from best sorts	3	S	0	6
	For Plants see page 40				
Globe Amaranthus, mixed	*Everlasting*: very useful autumn-flowering annual	1½	S	0	3
Gloxinia grandiflora, choice mixed	One of the handsomest flowers in existence, greenhouse culture	½	A	1	0
	For Bulbs see page 52.				
Godetia grandiflora rosea, fl. pl.	New Godetia, with delicate pink double flowers	1	A	0	3
„ Lady Albemarle	Fine large blossoms, crimson rose, for mixed borders	1	A	0	3
„ Duchess of Albany	Pure white flowers produced in great abundance	1	A	0	3

***Denotes Varieties** which we can Specially Recommend.

You cannot Garden successfully without Shelter.

General List of Flower Seeds—continued.

		Height in feet	Season for Sowing	Price per Pkt s.	d.
Godetia mixed	Hardy annual of easy culture	1	A	0	3
Gourds, Ornamental (Miniature)	An interesting variety of peculiar shapes and colours	6	S	0	3
Gypsophylla paniculata	White feathery flowers, useful for bouquets, or edgings, perennial	½	A S	0	3
Heartsease	(*See Pansy*).				
Helianthus Californicus	*Sunflower*: very large annual; 1s. 6d. per lb., post free	6	S	0	3
* ,, cucumerifolius	*Miniature Sunflower*: compact variety, with numerous flowers	4	S	0	3
,, nanus, double	Golden yellow, quilled petals, densely packed, handsome	3	S	0	3
* ,, globosus fistulosus	Fine double-flowered sort, quilled petals, densely packed	5	S	0	3
,, argophyllus	Silver-leaved species, tall growing and branching habit	7	S	0	3
,, Stella	A new miniature variety, very floriferous	4	S	0	3
,, Orion (new)	With twisted petals, orange and lemon shades	5	S	0	3
	For Seedlings see page 39.				
Helichrysum monstrosum, mixed	*Everlasting*; fine large double flowers, hardy annual	3	A S	0	3
Heliotrope, finest mixed	Hardy perennial, deliciously fragrant; for pots and borders	3	S	0	6
	For Plants see page 47.				
Hollyhock, mixed	From the finest English varieties; perennial	6	S	0	6
Honesty, purple	Hardy biennial; interesting in dried state, for Winter bouquests	2	A	0	3
Humulus Japonicus Variegatus	Variegated Japanese Hop; annual, very pretty foliage	12	S	0	3
*Hunnemannia fumariaefolia	Perennial; bright yellow flowers, borne on long stems	1½	A S	0	3
Ice Plant	Half hardy annual, leaves sparkling with ice globules; trailer	½	S	0	3
Impatiens Holsti new hybrids	(*Zanzibar Balsam*); colours include scarlet, dark violet, and white	2	S	0	6
	For Plants see page 52.				
Ipomopsis elegans	Handsome long spikes of scarlet flowers, hardy annual	2½	A S	0	3
Japanese Cape Gooseberry	Edible fruits which change in colour, through green, yellow to red, when fully ripe	2	S	0	6
Japanese Kudzu Vine	(*Pueraria Thunbergiana*); a twining vine of very rapid growth and perennial character; the purple pea-shaped flowers are produced in clusters; in warmer parts of the State it will probably remain evergreen	6	A S	0	6
*Kochia trichophylla	A bushy plant covered with slender light green leaves, which change to crimson in the Autumn, resembling a ball of fire	3	S	0	6
Larkspur, Stock-flowered, mixed	Fine branching habit, dense foliage, various colours	1	A	0	3
,, Ranunculus-flowered, mixed	A pretty new distinct sort, very showy	1	A	0	3
,, Tall German Rocket, mixed	Ornamental and effective in mixed borders, long spikes of bloom	2	A	0	3
,, Dwarf German	Double, various shades.	1	A	0	3
*Lathyrus pubescens	A semi-shrubby variety, covered with long spikes of lovely pale blue flowers. (Blue Perennial Pea.)	5	A S	0	6
Lavatera, mixed	*Tree Mallow*, hardy annual, white and rose	3	A S	0	3
Lavender	Hardy perennial shrub, well-known for its delicious fragrance	2	A S	0	3
	For Plants see page 48.				
Leptosyne, Maritima	Light yellow flowers	1	A S	0	3
Linaria reticulata aurea purpurea	Beautiful dwarf bushy annual, purple striped with gold	1	A S	0	3
* ,, Maroccana	Mixed yellow, purple, and other tints; good for massing	1½	A S	0	3
Linum grandiflorum, rubrum	*Scarlet Flax*, annual, unsurpassed for brilliancy	1	A S	0	3
Lobelia, Crystal Palace blue	Pretty bedding plant, useful for hanging baskets	1	A S	0	3
,, white gem	Most perfect white variety in cultivation, compact habit	1	A S	0	3
* ,, dwarf blue	The compact dwarf bushy kind, the best for edging.	½	A S	0	3
	For **New Lobelia** see page 1.				
	For Seedlings see page 38.				
Loofa or Dishcloth Gourd	Climber, produces sponges same as sold in drug stores.	6	S	0	3
Love-lies-bleeding	Showy annual, with drooping racemes of crimson blossoms	2½	S	0	3
Love-in-a-mist	(*See Nigella*).				
Lupinus, annual sorts, mixed	This mixture includes every form and shade of colour	2	A S	0	3
,, Snow Queen	White perennial	4	A S	0	3
* ,, polyphyllus, mixed	Hardy perennial, fine large flowers	2	A S	0	3
,, mutabilis	Sweet-scented, blue and rose, for cut flowers; annual	3	A S	0	3
,, nanus, blue	First-class Californian annual, compact habit	1	A S	0	3
Lychnis chalcedonica	*Chinese Catchfly*, hardy perennial, general favourite, vivid scarlet	2	A S	0	3
Malva moschata	*Sweet-scented* annual, rose and white	2	A S	0	3
Mandevillea Suaveolens	Perennial climber, with trumpet-shaped white flowers, fragrant	25	S	0	6
Marguerites	(*See Chrysanthemum.*)				
Marigold, meteor	The old-fashioned garden marigold, orange, annual	1	A S	0	3
* ,, African, mixed	Half-hardy, with fine blossoms of orange and lemon	2	S	0	3
,, French, mixed	Brilliantly marked, crimson, maroon and gold	1½	S	0	3
	For Seedlings see page 38.				
Marvel of Peru	*Four o'clock*, very hardy and extremely showy perennial	2	A S	0	3
Matricaria capensis grandi. fl. pl.	Hardy perennial, double white Garden Feverfew, for cut flowers	1½	A S	0	3
Matthiola bicornis	*Night-scented Stock*, deliciously fragrant at sunset	1	A S	0	3
Maurandya, mixed	Hardy perennial climbers, various colours	8	A S	0	3
Medeola asparagoides	A perennial bulbous climber; for vases and hanging baskets	5	A S	0	3
	For Plants see page 51.				
Mesembryanthemum tricolor	Half-hardy annual, stands the hot sun; crimson and white	½	S	0	3
	For Plants see page 44.				
Mignonette, sweet, large flowered	A splendid variety, exquisitely scented, red-tinted flowers	1	A S	0	3
,, Crimson Queen	Robust, free growing variety, with fine crimson-tinted blossoms	1	A S	0	3
,, Golden Queen	Fine, golden coloured flowers, distinct from all others	1	A S	0	3
* ,, Matchet	Spikes of bloom richly coloured, excellent for pots	¾	A S	0	3
,, Giant Pyramidal	A tree grower, forming a dense, short pyramid	1	A S	0	3
Mimulus cardinalis	*Monkey Flower*, brilliant scarlet Californian perennial	1	A S	0	3
,, tigrinus, mixed	The markings of this sort are endless; an ornament for pots	½	A S	0	3
*Mina Lobata	Hardy annual climber; flowers vivid red in the bulb and change to orange. Plants 6d. each, or 1s. post paid	15	S	0	6
Musk	This old favourite delights in rich soil and moisture	½	S	0	3
	For Plants see *Mimulus*, page 52.				
Myosotis palustris	True *Forget-me-not*, bright blue; nice plant for moist situations	1	A S	0	3

***Denotes Varieties** which we can Specially Recommend.

Sow Shepherd's Superb Delphiniums.

General List of Flower Seeds—continued.

		Height in feet	Season for Sowing	Price per Pkt s.	d.
Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, mixed	*Indian Cress*, a combination of all the most brilliant dwarf sorts	1	A S	0	3
,, tall, mixed	Ornamental climbers, large blossoms and free growing habit	8	A S	0	3
,, King Theodore	Black flowers and dark foliage; dwarf	1	A S	0	3
*Nemesia strumosa Suttoni, Mixed	Large flowers of various shades, unique form; annual	1	A S	0	6
	For Plants see page 38.				
Nemophila, mixed	Hardy annuals, for pots, edgings, or borders	½	A S	0	3
,, insignis	Beautiful bright blue colour	½	A S	0	3
Nicotiana Sanderaea, mixed	*Tobacco*, a new type, with various bright coloured flowers	3	S	0	6
Nigella damascena	*Love-in-a-Mist*, curious light blue flowers; annual	1	A	0	3
*PANSY, Shepherd's Incomparable	This splendid mixture cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction, containing, as it does, the choicest strains and every shade of colour from pure white to black. Imported from all the most noted growers of Pansies. Immense sized blooms	½	A	1 2	0 0
* ,, large French stained	A mixture of the finest named sorts, *imported*; will produce splendid large flowers, brilliant colours, and varieties endless	½	A	0	6
* ,, Bugnot's Superb blotched	Very beautiful class, extra large flowers with broad blotches	½	A	1	0
,, President Carnot	Pure white petals, each adorned with a deep violet blotch	½	A	0	3
,, "Fire King"	Of compact growth, colour purple scarlet, with yellow margin	½	A	0	6
,, Peacock	Large peacock-blue flowers, with white edge, splendid	½	A	0	3
* ,, Cassiers	Saved from very large and beautifully blotched model flowers	½	A	1	0
,, Victoria	Red or bright carmine colour, large and well formed	½	A	0	3
* ,, Odiers or blotched	A large flowering Pansy, much admired in France	½	A	0	6
* ,, Trimardeau Giant	Large blooms, with three large spots, varied in colour	½	A	0	6
,, Candidissima	*Snow Queen*: flowers of a delicate satiny white; good shape	½	A	0	6
,, Fancy Mixed	Striped and mottled varieties; extra fine mixture	½	A	0	6
,, Lord Beaconsfield	Purple violet the upper petals shading off to a light tint	½	A	0	3
,, Black or Faust	King of the blacks; darkest, true, extra fine strain	½	A	0	3
,, White Giant	Pure white, with a large violet blotch on the three lower petals	½	A	0	3
,, Yellow Giant	Clear yellow, heavily blotched on the three lower petals	½	A	0	3
,, Mahogany coloured	Excellent variety for bedding	½	A	0	3
,, Emperor William	Splendid ultra-marine blue, with purple violet eye	½	A	0	3
,, Cloth of Gold	Charming dark colours, with a distinct gold edging	½	A	0	3
,, Pure Yellow	Clear golden yellow, without eye, very good for bedding	½	A	0	3
,, Quadricolour	Of especialy good substance and beautiful shadings	½	A	0	3
,, Gold Margined	Carefully selected strain, splendid large flowers	½	A	0	3
* ,, Parisian Giant	Very handsome and beautifully marked flowers	½	A	0	6
* ,, Masterpiece	*Giant Curled Pansy*; a remarkable new type, every petal being conspicuously undulated and curled	½	A	0	6
,, Red Shades, mixed	Dark rich shades of maroon, copper, and magenta	½	A	0	6
,, Ne Plus Ultra, mixed	Very showy, containing every shade of rich color	½	A	0	6
,, Mixed	Great variety of colors, very hardy	½	A	0	3
,, Orchid Flowering	Lovely colors and shades	½	A	0	6
	For Collections of Pansies, see page 30. For Seedlings, see pages 38–39.				
Papaver, Orientale Hybridum, mixed	Rose, lilac and mauve shades. The popular large-flowered perennial poppy	2	A S	0	6
* ,, paeony flowered, mixed	Showy annuals, valuable in large gardens	3	A S	0	3
,, The Shirley, mixed	*Semi-double*, remarkably handsome, and beautiful colours	2	A S	0	3
,, "The Bride"	Single flowers, of large size and pure white, fringed	2	A S	0	3
,, Danebrog	*Victoria Cross Poppy*; crimson flowers, with broad white cross	2	A S	0	3
,, Glaucum (Tulip Poppy)	Vivid scarlet, flowers abundantly; hardy annual	1	A S	0	3
,, Mikado (Murselli)	Double fringed pure white flowers crimson fringed edges; annual	2	A S	0	3
,, Iceland, single, finest mixed	Perennial poppies, equally adapted for beds or groups	1	A S	0	3
,, King Edward	Single large deep scarlet, shaded crimson red, black blotch on each petal	2	A S	0	6
,, Black Prince	Single brilliant, blackish brown, with violet, fringed	2	A S	0	6
,, Dainty Lady (new)	Charming shade of rosy mauve, with dark blotch	3	A S	0	6
,, Admiral	Pure white, single, with band of brilliant scarlet	3	A S	0	6
,, Snowdrift	A lovely double fringed variety of purest white	2	A S	0	3
,, Umbrosum	Flowers deep crimson, with shining black spot on each petal	2	A S	0	3
Passiflora edulis (Passion Fruit)	Purple fruit of delicious flavour, luxuriant dark green foliage; 1s. per oz.; plants 6d. each, or 1s. post paid	10	S	0	3
Peas, Sweet	See Special List on page 37. For Plants see page 38.				
Pelargonium, large-flowered	Includes all the best and richest coloured named sorts; perennial	2	A S	1	0
	For Plants see page 56.				
Pentstemon, finest mixed	Herbaceous perennials, a splendid collection	1½	A S	0	6
	For Plants see page 38.				
Petunia, single, fine mixed	Hardy perennial, large flowered, very showy in borders	1½	A S	0	3
* ,, double, mixed	Tender perennial, large double-flowered, assorted colours	1	A S	1	0
* ,, double, fringed	Comprises the most superb double kinds, fringed, striped, etc.	1	A S	1	0
* ,, hybrida, single, fringed	Flowers exceedingly handsome, free flowering varieties	1½	A S	1	0
,, King Alphonso	Large dark crimson flowers, boldly waved and fringed	1½	A S	1	6
,, Pepita	Rich deep carmine, bordered white, finely fringed	1½	A S	1	6
* ,, Shepherd's Ruffled Giants	See Novelties, page 2.				
	For Plants see page 39.				
Phaseolus Caracalla (Snail Flower)	Perennial climber, with curious purpl flowers	20	S	0	6
	For Plants see page 51.				
*Phlox Drummondi grandiflora	All colours mixed. Makes a splendid display the entire season	1	A S	0	3
,, Drummondi coccinea	A bright scarlet variety, free blooming	1	A S	0	3
,, Drummondi alba	Pure white, very effective	1	A S	0	3
,, Drummondi Cuspidata and fimbriata	Star-shaped and fringed flowers, distinct	1	A S	0	3
,, Cecily	Dwarf, mixed, large flowered	½	A S	0	3
,, perennial	Various colours quite distinct from the annual sort, producing spikes of bloom; does not usually flower the first season	2	S	0	6
	For Plants see pages 38–52.				
Polyanthus, Blue flowered	New variety, producing flowers of lovely blue tints, perennial	½	A	1	0
,, choicest mixed	Universal favourites for Spring flower garden; hardy perennial	½	A	0	3
,, grandiflora	Mixed, extra quality	½	A	0	3
	For Seedlings see page 38.				
Poppy	(*See Papaver.*)				
*Portulaca, single, finest mixed	Dwarf, fleshy-leaved, half hardy annuals brilliant colours	½	S	0	3
,, double	Suitable for rock-work or dry situations	½	S	0	3
	For Seedlings see page 39.				

***Denotes Varieties** which we can Specially Recommend.

Sow Shepherd's Incomparable Pansy.

General List of Flower Seeds—continued.

		Height in feet	Season for Sowing	Price per Pkt. s.	d.
*Primula sinensis fimbriata, ch. mixed	(*Chinese Primrose, Fringed*); a superb mixture of colours	¾	A	1	0
„ obconica	This species is of sterling merit, being a profuse and continuous bloomer, excellent for pots and bouquets; rose pink	¾	A	1	0
* „ Kewensis	New large golden yellow flower, fine leaf, very decorative. For Plant see page 38.	1	A	1	0
Pyrethrum aureum	(*Golden Feather*) golden leaved; used in carpet bedd ng	½	A S	0	3
„ roseum, mixed	Persian insect powder plant. For Seedlings see page 44.	1	A S	0	3
*Ranunculus, Asiaticus, mixed	A bulbous plant, which, if sown early, will bloom the same season. For bulbs see page 41.	½	A	0	6
Rhodanthe, mixed	*Everlasting Flowers*, annuals	1	A S	0	3
„ manglesi	Rose-coloured flowers	1	A S	0	3
„ maculata alba	A very attractive pure white variety	1	A S	0	3
Rocket, sweet, mixed	Hardy perennial, free blooming and fragrant	1½	A S	0	3
Salpiglossis, finest mixed	Flowers like a single Petunia, veined, velvety surface; annual	2	S	0	3
* „ Emperor, mixed	Similar to the preceding, the flowers being considerably larger. For **New Salpiglossis** see page 2. For Seedlings see page 38.	2	S	0	6
*Salvia, Bonfire	Dwarf variety, with long spikes of bright dazzling scarlet flowers	1½	S	0	6
„ splendens grandiflora	Brilliant spikes of bright scarlet flowers; hardy perennial	2	A S	0	6
„ Glory of Stuttgart	Dwarf bush, long spikes of scarlet bloom	1½	A S	0	6
„ Silverspot	Spotted leaves and scarlet flowers	1½	A S	0	6
* „ Patens	The exquisite blue of this flower is proverbial; perennial. For Plants see page 38. For Novelty see page 2.	2½	A S	0	6
Scabiosa, dwarf double, mixed	*Pincushion flower*; sweet scented; hardy perennial; compact	1½	A S	0	3
„ Caucasica	Handsome hardy perennial; blooms soft lilac blue; fine for cutting	2	A S	0	6
Schizanthus, finest mixed	Half-hardy annual, spotted flowers; nice for pot or outdoor culture	2	S	0	3
Sensitive Plant	An interesting annual which closes its leaves when touched	1	S	0	3
Shasta Daisy	(*See Chrysanthemum.*)				
Snapdragon	(*See Antirrhinum.*)				
Stock, *Nice Abundance, biennial	Superb large blooms of a fine carmine rose shade	2	A S	0	6
„ *Almond Blossom, biennial	Delicate shade. Nice type	2	A S	0	6
„ Beauty of Nice, biennial	A beautiful flesh pink, with very large spikes	2	A S	0	6
„ *Bianca	White, very hardy. Nice type	2	A S	0	6
„ *Crimson King, biennial	Large spikes of bloom. Nice type	2	A S	0	6
„ *Deep Lilac	An admirable new color. Nice Type	2	A S	0	6
„ *Queen Alexandra, biennial	Same type as Beauty of Nice, rosy purple	2	A S	0	6
„ *Prince of Kellar, biennial	Purple. Nice Type	2	A S	0	6
„ *Princess Alice, perpetual	Large pure white bloom, good for cutting	1½	A S	0	3
„ *Rose of Nice	Beautiful rosy mauve	2	A S	0	6
„ *Soliel de Nice, biennial	A creamy yellow, very free flowering	2	A S	0	6
„ Empress Elizabeth, biennial	Dark red large flowers, early	2	A S	0	3
„ *Killara Vinosa	A pretty wine colored variety; large blooms, very fine	2	A S	1	0
„ German Ten-week, mixed	Large flowering dwarf annual, a very large proportion double	1	A S	0	3
„ Wallflower-leaved, 10 week	Mixed. Brilliant colors, glossy green dark foliage (*Aphis proof*)	1	A S	0	3
„ Intermediate, mixed	Biennial, flower the same year if sown in Autumn	1½	A S	0	3
„ Brompton, mixed	Biennial, sturdy and bold in growth, with large spikes of bloom	2	A S	0	3
„ Brompton, White	White	2	A S	0	3
„ Brompton, Scarlet	Scarlet	2	A S	0	3
„ East Lothian, mixed	Biennial, a race with long spikes of beautiful double flowers	2	A S	0	6
„ *Emperor	Biennial, bears large trusses double flowers, very fine	2	A S	0	3
„ *Giant Perfection, mixed	Ten-week mixed; a splendid variety of the tall branching perpetual stock, producing an abundance of fragrant bloom, in many lovely shades. For Novelties see page 2. For Collections see page 30. For Seedlings see page 38.	2	A S	0	6
*Stokesia Cyanea (perennial)	Large blue flowers on long stems, is rather hard to raise from seed. For Plants see page 53.	2	A S	0	6
Sunflower	(*See Helianthus.*)				
Sweet Alyssum	(*See Alyssum.*)				
Sweet William, double, mixed	Perennial, producing large, beautifully coloured flowers. For Seedlings see page 39.	1	A	0	3
Sweet Sultan	(*See Centaurea.*)				
Tacsonia mollissima (White Passion Fruit)	Ornamental perennial climber, with handsome rose-coloured flowers and edible white fruit about the size of a hen's egg. Plants 1s. each, or 1s. 6d., post paid	20	S	0	6
The Moth Plant (Physianthus albus.)	Vigorous growing perennial climber, with sweet-scented white flowers	20	S	0	6
Thunbergia, finest mixed	Annual climber, orange and purple white flowers with black eye	4	S	0	3
Tropaeolum, Lobianum	A small variety of the Tall Nasturtium	6	S	0	3
Torenia, mixed	A tender perennial, suitable for pot cultivation	½	S	0	6
Valeriana, mixed	*Jacob's Ladder*; hardy perennial, for borders and cut flowers	1½	A S	0	3
Verbena, choicest mixed	Splendid bedding perennial, superb colours, a favourite with all	1	A S	0	3
„ Mammoth, mixed	An imported strain, very large flowers. For **New Verbena** see page 1. For Plants see pages 38–53.	1	A S	0	6
Viola Odorata, The Czar	*Sweet-Violet*; this flower is too well known to need comment	½	A	0	6
„ alba	A pretty white form of the Violet; distinct. For Plants see page 57.		A	0	6
Virginian Stocks, mixed	Excellent annual for small beds and edgings	½	A S	0	3
Viscaria cardinalis	Profuse blooming annual, very effective in masses; magenta	1	A S	0	3
Wallflower, double, finest mixed	Grand double flowers, produced in long spikes; perennials	1½	A	0	3
„ single, mixed	Deliciously fragrant; a fine mixture of colours	1½	A	0	3
„ Early Flowering	Mixed; a splendid strain; flowers quickly. For Seedlings see page 38.	2	A	0	6
Whitlavia grandiflora	Purple Californian Annual, tubular, open-mouthed blossoms	1	A S	0	3
Zinnia elegans, double, mixed	Brilliant hardy annual for the Summer garden	2	S	0	3
„ „ *double, giant, mixed	Producing perfectly-formed flowers of immense size	2	S	0	3
„ „ „ dwarf, striped	Very fine striped varieties, various colours	1	S	0	3
„ Giant "Queen Victoria"	Double pure white flowers of beautiful shape, excellent variety	2	S	0	3
„ Tom Thumb, mixed	Dwarf and pretty, and fairly bristle with tiny, very double flowers. For **New Zinnias** see page 2. For Seedlings see page 39.	2	S	0	3

***Denotes Varieties** which we can Specially Recommend.

Sow Petunia, Shepherd's Ruffled Giants.

Sweet Peas.

For "Yarrawa Spencer" see page 2. For New Varieties see page 2. For Seedling see page 38.

A STERLING ASSORTMENT. TALL VARIETIES. All at 3d. per packet, except where otherwise priced.

The following list of Sweet Peas comprises all the most desirable varieties up to date. (S) denotes "Spencer," the most beautiful type yet introduced.

We need not dwell on the value of these favourites for garden decoration, because they are everywhere appreciated. They possess all the qualities which are prized in decorative flowers—gracefulness of form, brilliant and varied colouring, firm, slender stems, and delicious perfume.

The varieties marked * are very large flowered; those marked ** of the large waved standard type.

America (S)—Red flakes on white ground. **6d. per packet.
Apple Blossom, Spencer—Bright rose standard, primrose wings. **6d. per packet.
Aurora, Spencer—White, beautifully striped and flaked with salmon and orange pink. **6d per packet.
Arthur Green—Light purple maroon. **6d. per packet.
Asta Ohn (S)—Dainty pinkish lavender. **6d. per pkt.
Beatrice Spencer—White, tinted soft pink and buff wings, brighter pink near base. **6d. per packet.
*Black Michael—Deep wine colour.
Blanch Ferry—Red and white, very early.
*Captain of the Blues—Large blue.
Captivation—Bright rosy claret waved. **6d. per pkt.
Countess of Radnor—Delicate lavender.
**Countess Spencer—Bright pink, wavy edges.
**Dainty Spencer—White, edged with rose. 6d. per packet.
Duplex Spencer—Rich deep pink, mostly with double standards. **9d. per packet.
Duplex Crimson King—Double form of Crimson King. **1s. per packet.
Evelyn Hemus (s)—Cream ground, edged terra cotta pink. **6d. per packet.
**Emily Eckford (S)—Cerulean tint with reddish mauve.
**Enchantress (S)—Rosy pink; a giant.
Ethel Roosevelt (S)—Cream ground, flaked and mottled rose, large blooms. **6d. per packet.
**Florence Morse (S)—Blush, with pink edge.
Florence Nightingale (S)—Rich lavender, very large. **6d. per packet.
**Flora Norton (S)—Rich lavender, almost a bright blue.
**Helen Lewis (S)—Large, orange pink.
*Helen Pierce—Mottled blue on white.
*Henry Eckford—A pleasing shade of light orange red.
*Hon. F. Bouverie—A pretty coral pink.
Irish Belle or Dream—Rich lilac, flushed with pink. **6d. per packet.
**John Ingman (S)—Rose crimson.
King Edward (S)—Bright Crimson scarlet. **6d. per packet.
*Lady Grisel Hamilton—Shining pale lavender.
*Lady Mary Currie—Orange pink and rosy lilac.
Lottie Eckford—Rose and white, blue edged.
**Lovely (S)—Light blush pink.
*Mont Blanc—Earliest white.
Mrs. Routzahn Spencer—Buff or Apricot, flushed and suffused with a delicate pink. **6d. per packet.
*Mrs. Dugdale—Pale rose.
*Navy Blue.
**Nora Unwin—White, large, wavy form.
Othello (S)—Deep maroon, large and beautiful. **6d. per packet.
Pearl Grey—Dove grey, suffused rose. **6d. per packet.
**Primrose Spencer—A delicate cream, large bloom.
*Queen Victoria Spencer—Deep primrose, flushed with rose. **6d. per packet.**
Rainbow Spencer—Ivory white, flaked rose and crimson. **6d. per packet.
Ramona Spencer—White, with light carmine and blush stripes. **6d. per packet.
*Rose du Barri—Deep rich carmine rose and terra cotta. **6d. per packet.**
*Salopian—Crimson, mulberry, and rich orange scarlet.
**St. George—Brilliant orange pink, a true flame colour, large waved flowers.
Senator Spencer—A beautifully flaked and striped variety, chocolate and seal brown, on a ground of ivory. **6d. per packet.
**Tennant Spencer—Deep rosy mauve.
*Unique—Pale blue flake, white ground.
Vermilion Brilliant—Finest large scarlet yet raised. **6d. per packet.
**White Spencer—The finest white Pea in existence.
W. T. Hutchins—A most dainty colour, a soft cream, with a tint of blush. **6d. per packet.**
For Mixed Colours, see Special Mixtures.

Winter Flowering.

We have now secured fresh colours in this useful and popular class.

Blanche Ferry—Extra early pink and white. **3d. per pkt.
Captain of the Blues—6d. per packet.
Earliest of All—Very early, pink and white. **3d. per packet.
Earliest Sunbeams—Primrose. **3d. per packet.
Florence Denzer—Pure white. **3d. per packet.
Jack Hunter—Yellow and salmon ground. **6d. per pkt.
Lilac & Lavender—6d. per packet.
Meteor—Fine scarlet. **6d. per packet.
Mont Blanc—Pure white, splendid form. **3d. per pkt.
Miss Josie Reilly—Lilac standard, lavender wings. **6d. per packet.
Mrs. Alex Wallace—Lavender. **6d. per packet.
Mrs. Chas. H. Totty—Sky blue. **6d. per packet.
Mrs. E. Wild—Salmon pink. **6d. per packet.
Mrs. F. J. Delansky—A pretty shell pink. **6d. per pkt.
Mrs. Geo. Lewis—Pure white, large waved flower. **6d. per packet.
Miss Helen M. Gould—White, standard marbled lilac. **6d. per packet.
Mrs. W. Sim—Bright salmon rose. **3d. per packet.
Mrs. W. W. Smalley—A superb satin pink, profuse bloomer. **6d. per packet.
Purple & Maroon—3d. per packet.
Rose & Cream—6d. per packet.
The Marquis—Violet, very fine large bloom. **3d. per packet.
William J. Stewart—A self blue. **6d. per packet.
For Mixed Colours, see Special Mixtures.

Cupid, Dwarf or Bedding Sweet Peas.

These Dwarf Sweet Peas are of real value for Borders, Beds or Pots. **3d. per packet; 7 varieties named, 1s.**

**Cupid, Boreatton—Dark crimson purple.
Cupid, Captain of the Blues.
**Cupid, Countess of Radnor—Delicate lavender.
Cupid, White.
Cupid, Pink.
**Cupid, Beauty—Delicate rose.
**Cupid, Firefly—Brilliant glowing crimson.
For Mixed Colours, see Special Mixtures.

Shepherd's Superb Collections.

Spencer's or Giant Waved Type. Selected from List.

1 packet each	6 sorts, priced 3d. ..	..	for **1s. 3d.**
1 packet each	9 sorts, priced 3d. ..	..	for **1s. 9d.**
1 packet each	6 sorts, priced 6d. ..	..	for **2s. 6d.**
1 packet each	12 sorts, priced 6d. ..	..	for **4s. 9d.**
1 packet each	15 sorts, priced 6d. ..	..	for **5s. 9d.**

Grandiflora or Plain-edged Type.

1 packet each	7 sorts, priced 3d. ..	..	for **1s. 0d.**
1 packet each	12 sorts, priced 3d. ..	..	for **1s. 9d.**
1 packet each	18 sorts, priced 3d. ..	..	for **2s. 6d.**

Early Winter Flowering Type.

1 packet each	6 sorts, priced 3d. ..	..	for **1s. 0d.**
1 packet each	6 sorts, priced 6d. ..	..	for **2s. 6d.**

Cupid or Bedding Type.

1 packet each	7 sorts, priced 3d. ..	..	for **1s. 0d.**

SPECIAL MIXTURES.

Shepherd's Sterling Mixed—A splendid mixture of all the latest tall varieties. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.; 2s. per ¼-lb.
Shepherd's Superb Spencer's Mixed—6d. and 1s. per pkt.
Shepherd's Winter Flowering Mixed—6d. and 1s. per packet.
Cupid or Dwarf Sweet Peas Mixed—3d. per packet.

ALL POST PAID.

Ornamental Grasses.

3d. per packet. 3d. per packet.

Agrostis Nebulosa (Fairy Grass)—Very ornamental; graceful habit.
Agrostis Pulchella—Handsome; splendid for bouquets.
Avena Sterillis (Animated Oats)—Curious large spikelets, and of very elegant habit.
Briza Maxima (Quaking Grass)—One of the best known of these grasses; easily cultivated.
Bromus brizae formis—Useful for large bouquets.
Coix Lacryma (Job's Tears)—Very suitable for masses.
Eragrostis Elegans (Love Grass)—Strong growing, with broad foliage, stems covered with down.
Festuca stipoides—Pretty for bouquets.
Hordeum Jubatum (Squirrel Tail)—Distinct long feathery plumes.
Lagurus Ovatus (Hare's Tail Grass)—Thrives well in almost any situation.
Pennisetum longistylum—Most elegant variety; long slender leaves and stems, and beautiful plumes; charmingly decorative; one of the best.
Stipa Pennata (Feather Grass)—This pretty grass presents a most attractive appearance in borders, and when cut is elegant in bouquets.
Tricholaena Rosea (Red Top Grass)—Strong grower; very ornamental.
Uniola latifolia—Fine for bouquets.
Zea Japonica Variegata (Striped Japanese Maize)—6 feet.
Ornamental Grasses, mixed. **6d. per packet.**

COLLECTIONS OF ORNAMENTAL GRASSES
6 packets 1s.; 14 packets 2s. Post Free.

Seedling Annuals and Perennials.

Our sowings this year have been on a much larger scale, and we may add that they are being grown under special supervision, in open beds, exposed to all weathers. All well grown, sturdy plants.

For Autumn and Winter Planting.

All Seedlings Priced at

	Per 100		Per doz.	Per 100 Post Paid.
6d. per dozen, are	**3s. 6d.**	or	**0s. 9d.**	**4s. 6d.**
8d. per dozen, are	**5s. 0d.**	or	**0s. 11d.**	**6s. 0d.**
1s. per dozen, are	**6s. 0d.**	or	**1s. 3d.**	**7s. 0d.**

Special Prices for 100 lots.
2s. per dozen, are **2s. 6d.** per doz. Post Paid
3s. per dozen, are **3s. 6d.** per doz. Post Paid

We do not supply less than ½-dozen of a sort priced 6d. per dozen.

	per dozen.
Aquilegia—Long, spurred, mixed, handsome herbaceous border plants	1 0
Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)—Mixed, all colours; good for cut flowers	0 8
Antirrhinum (Dwarf) Mixed (Snapdragon)—Good for cut blooms	0 8
Carnation, Marguerite—Mixed, all colours; flower the first season	0 8
Carnation, Malmaison	2 0
Calliopsis (or Coreopsis)—Mixed sorts, very showy	0 6
Calliopsis Lanceolata—Yellow; a perennial variety	0 6
Cineraria—Extra choice	2 0
Cornflower—Mixed colours; annual	0 6
Cornflower—Dwarf, bright blue; annual	0 6
Delphinium, Shepherd's Superb Mixed—A first-class strain of the finest sorts grown	2 0

Ready from March until August.

	per dozen.
Daisy—Double garden mixed; perennial	0 6
Dianthus (Indian Pinks)—Double, various colours	0 6
Dianthus—Single, mixed, graceful in form	0 6
Gaillardia Grandiflora—Single, mixed; perennial	0 6
Gaillardia Lorenziana—Double, excellent for cut flowers	0 6
Nemesia Strumosa—Very fine	2 0
Pansy, Shepherd's Incomparable—The finest strain of Pansy in the World	2 0
Pansy—Sorts, mixed 6d. and	1 0
Phlox Drummondi Grandiflora—All colours; mixed	0 6
Primrose, English—An old favourite	3 0
Primula Sinensis, Mixed	2 0
Penstemon, Finest Mixed—Herbaceous perennial, pretty	2 0
Polyanthus—Choicest mixed, hardy perennial	2 0
Salvia—Splendens	2 0
Sweet Pea—Assorted	0 6
Sweet Pea—Spencer's and Early Flowering	1 0
Salpiglossis—Mixed	0 8
Shasta Dasies	3 0
Stocks—Brompton	0 8
Stocks—10-week	0 8
Stocks—Choice named sorts	1 0
Stocks "Nice" Type Mixed—A lovely strain of double Stocks	1 0
Verbenas	1 0
Wallflowers—Single	0 6

For Spring and Summer Planting.

All Seedlings Priced at

	Per 100		Per doz.	Per 100 Post Paid.
6d. per dozen, are	**3s. 6d.**	or	**0s. 9d.**	**4s. 6d.**
8d. per dozen, are	**5s. 0d.**	or	**0s. 11d.**	**6s. 0d.**
1s. per dozen, are	**6s. 0d.**	or	**1s. 3d.**	**7s. 0d.**

Special Prices for 100 lots.
2s. per dozen, are **2s. 6d.** per doz. Post Paid.
3s. per dozen, are **3s. 6d.** per doz. Post Paid.

We do not supply less than ½-dozen of a sort priced 6d. per dozen.

	per dozen.
Aster, Branching, Mixed—A mixture of Hohenzollern, and other large flowered sorts	0 8
Asters, Giant (Tasmanian)—Separate colours	1 0
Aquilegia—Long spurred, mixed, handsome herbaceous border plants	1 0
Amaranthus—Sorts; richly coloured leaves	0 8
(Ready from November.)	
Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)—Mixed, all colours; good for cut flowers	0 6
Balsam, Camellia-flowered—Mixed, splendid double	0 6
(Ready from September.)	
Calliopsis—Mixed sorts, very showy	0 6
Carnation, Marguerite—Mixed, all colours; flower the first season	0 8
Carnation, Malmaison—A fine strain	2 0

Ready from August until February

	per dozen.
Celosia Thompsonia Magnificia (Feathered Cockscomb)—Beautiful shades of crimson and yellow plumes	0 8
(Ready from November.)	
Chrysanthemum tricolor (Marguerites)—Annual.	0 6
Chrysanthemum—Double; white, yellow and crimson	0 6
Cockscomb—Large-flowered; mixed	0 8
(Ready from November.)	
Cosmos—Mixed; flowers immense size	0 6
Cosmos Klondyke—Flowers orange yellow	0 8
(Ready from September.)	
Coleus—Leaves all colours; choice mixed for Spring and Summer	1 6
Dianthus (Indian Pinks)—Double, various colours	0 6
Dianthus—Single, mixed, graceful in form	0 6
Delphinium, Shepherd's Superb Mixed—A first-class strain of the finest sorts grown	2 0
Gaillardia Grandiflora—Single, mixed; perennial	0 6
Gaillardia Lorenziana—Double, excellent for cut flowers	0 6
Lobelia—Dwarf blue; best for edging	0 6
Marigold, French—Mixed; crimson, maroon and gold	0 6
Marigold, African—Mixed; orange and lemon blossoms	0 6

Pansy, Shepherd's Incomparable—The finest strain of Pansy in the World 2 0
Pansy—Sorts, mixed .. .. 6d. and 1 0
Penstemon, Finest Mixed—Herbaceous perennial, pretty 2 0
Petunia, Shepherd's Ruffled Giants 2 0
Petunia—Choice, single; mixed, very showy .. 0 8
Portulaca—Single, mixed; brilliant colours .. 0 6
Portulaca—Double, mixed; suitable for edgings 0 6
(Ready from September.)
Rudbeckia—Golden Glow, large double yellow flowers 3 0
Salpiglossis—Finest mixed; orchid-like flowers 0 8
Salvia, Splendens—Brilliant scarlet, fine for bedding 2 0
Shasta Daisies—Large white, single flowers .. 3 0
Sunflower, Miniature—Compact growing variety with numerous flowers 0 6
Sweet William—Double, mixed; perennial .. 0 6
Zinnia Elegans—Double, mixed; brilliant annual for the Summer garden 0 6
(Ready from September.)

Shepherd's Flowering Bulbs
and Tuberous-rooted Plants

Bulbs Grown in Moss.

Daffodils and other bulbs may also be grown with remarkable success in bowls or pots, without drainage, in chopped sphagnum moss, mixed with, say, one-fourth of shell grit and a little charcoal to keep it open. Two or three lumps of charcoal should be placed in the bottom. The moss should be well moistened, then squeezed almost dry; it should be packed in fairly tight, just covering the bulbs. Afterwards, place them in a dark, cool, but airy place till top growth commences. For indoor decoration this is a charming method of growing bulbs. The great thing is to keep the moss damp, but without saturating it. We can supply bowls and moss suitable for this purpose.

Achimenes.

Very pretty tuberous-rooted plants, suitable for pots or hanging baskets. Will do well in bush or glass-house.
Mixed Colours, 3/- per doz.

Agapanthus (African Lily).

The flowers are produced in large clusters, on stalks three feet high.
Umbellatus. Handsome umbels of rich blue; each **1/-.**
„ **flora plena.** Double dark blue; each **1/-.**
„ **albiflorus.** White flowers; each **1/-.**
„ **variegatus.** Pale blue, silver-margined foliage; each **2/-.**
Postage extra.

Amaryllis.

Few plants are more deserving of cultivation than the many distinct varieties of Amaryllis. The flowers, which are funnel-shaped, are of the most beautiful and delicate colours, ranging through various shades, whilst their cultivation is so simple that anyone can grow them; a rich sandy loam is most suitable.
Belladonna (Belladonna Lily). Very valuable for decorative purposes; flowers soft rose; eight or nine blooms are borne on one stalk, sweet-scented; each **6d.; 5/-** per doz.
Johnsonii. Scarlet and white flowers, very handsome; each **1/-.**
Formosissima (Jacobœa Lily). Superb velvety-crimson flowers, petals long and reflexed; each **9d.**
Vallota purpurea (Scarborough Lily). Makes a fine window plant, producing splendid scarlet flowers; each **1/-.**
Postage extra on all the above.

Anemone.

Very strong spring-flowering bulbs of compact growth. They are suitable either for pot culture or to be grown in the open flower beds. The flowers are large and very attractive, of various shades of colours. They grow and flower well in any moist fertile soil, planted 2½ to 3 inches deep by 4 to 5 inches apart. They like a plentiful supply of moisture when growing. The foliage is elegantly cut, and the growth neat and compact; arranged in lines, groups or beds they are charming.
Large Single Mixed. Fine for bedding; per doz., **1/-**; per 100, **5/-.**
Fine Double Mixed. All colours; per doz., **1/-**; per 100, **5/-.**
St. Brigid Mixed. A beautiful strain of the Chrysanthemum-flowered Anemones; double and semi-double flowers; per doz., **2/-**; per 100, **10/-.**
Fulgens, Single (The Scarlet Windflower). Flowers beautiful rich dazzling scarlet, which take the eye at first sight. Per doz., **2/6**; each **3d.**
Fulgens, Double. The double-flowering variety of above. Per doz., **2/6**; each **3d.**
All post paid.

Anomatheca Cruenta (Red Freesia).

A pretty bulb from the Cape, resembling the Freesia, colour rich carmine-crimson. **3d.** each; **2/6** per doz.
Post paid.

Arums, Callas and Richardias.

Æthiopica (Lily of the Nile). Dark green leaves and white flowers. They grow freely, either in the open ground or as semi-aquatics; each **1/-.**
Elliottiana. The large Golden Arum Lily, with spotted foliage; a noble plant; each **1/6.**
Alba maculata. Dark green leaves dotted with white spots, making its appearance unique; each **1/-.**
Sanctum. Flowers velvety-black inside, olive-coloured outside, sweet-scented, handsome; **1/6** each.
Postage extra.

Babiana.

Most charming Cape bulbs, dark green foliage and showy spikes of the most brilliant flowers produced in the utmost profusion; like a hot position; resembles Sparaxis in habit.
Mixed Colours, each **2d.**; per doz. **1/6**; per 100 **7/6,** post paid.

Begonia (Tuberous-rooted).

Gorgeous-flowering plants of easy culture and deserving of extensive cultivation. The flowers range through all shades of colour, and remain in bloom for a long time. The bush-house is the most suitable for them. Red, white, pink, yellow and salmon flowers predominate.
Single, 1/- each; **9/-** per doz.
Double, 1/3 each; **12/-** per doz.
Cristata. The "Bearded" Begonia, distinct from the single type, each petal having a cockscomb-like layer growing from the base. **1/3** each; **12/-** per doz.
All post paid.

Brunsvigia Multiflora
(Candlebra Flower).

Handsome crowns of pink flowers, produced on stalks two feet high, splendid for cutting; cultivation same as for Amaryllis; each **1/-,** postage extra.

Christmas Bells (Blandfordia Grandiflora)

A favourite native flowering bulb, with rush-like foliage and flower stalks about 12 inches high, bearing six to nine bell-shaped blooms on each stalk; colour red and orange; of easy culture, requiring a moist situation; each **9d.**
Postage extra.

Chlidanthus (Pancratium Luteum).

Fragrans. Rich yellow lily-like flowers, and very sweet-scented; per doz., **5/-**; each, **6d.**, post paid.

Crocus.

They are very pretty and effective for borders and planting in clumps. Only suitable for cool districts. Although well known and a general favourite, it is seldom we find it planted to that extent its easy culture and general effect entitle it to. It is better adapted for edges or rows than for beds.

Finest Mixed. Per doz., **1/6**, post paid.

Dahlias.

Write for Special List issued July.

Freesia.

The chaste and fragrant flowers of these beautiful plants render them of the greatest value for decorative purposes, either as cut flowers or pot plants. When cut the flowers remain perfect for a whole week.

Refracta Alba. Pure white. **6d.** per doz.; **3/-** per 100.

Mixed Colours. **6d.** per doz.; **3/-** per 100.

Leichtlini. Creamy white, yellow centre. **6d.** per doz.; 3/- per 100.

Armstrongi. A pretty shade of pale pink. **3d.** each; **2/-** per doz.

All post paid.

Gladiolus.

No class of hardy flowers of the present day can surpass the brilliancy and diversity of colour of this beautiful genus, comprising as it does almost every shade; they do exceedingly well in our climate, and their culture is very easy. They are admirably adapted for grouping amongst evergreen plants. The flowers last a long time in water, and on this account are invaluable for cutting, every spike coming into full development to the last bud when placed in water.

Choice named Varieties. **9d.** each; **7/6** per doz.

The Bride. White. **3d.** each; **2/6** per doz.

Rosy Gem. White with deep rosy markings; **3d.** each; 2/6 per doz.

Mixed, all Colours. **4d.** each; per doz. **3/6; 25/-** per 100.

All post paid.

Hemerocallis.

Fulva Flora Plena (Day Lily) produce their large lily-like blooms in great profusion. Flowers bright orange, delicately perfumed; each **9d.**

Flava. A single variety of above; each **9d.**

Postage extra.

Hippeastrum.

Very closely allied to Amaryllis, which see for cultivation and description.

Finest Mixed Colours, each **1/-; 10/-** per doz.

Postage extra.

Hyacinths.

One of the grandest flowering bulbs in cultivation. The large trusses of waxy blossoms are delightfully-scented and of many shades of colour. They are suitable either for pots or bedding, and can be grown in water with fair success. No spring flower can compete with the Hyacinth in beauty, grand and varied effect and delicious fragrance. Admirable for jardinieres, verandah boxes, vases, etc. The following is a collection of hyacinths in distinct colours, all good large sound bulbs.

Singles. Red, pink, pure white, dark blue, light blue; each **6d.; 5/-** per doz.

Doubles. Red, white, light blue, violet, rose pink, yellow; each **8d.; 7/-** per doz.

Mixture Single Sorts. Taken from our Nursery beds; a splendid variety of colours; each **5d.**; per doz. **4/6.**

White Roman. Small, white and early-flowering, excellent for bouquets; each **3d.**; per doz. **2/6.**

All post paid.

Iris (Flag Flower).

No hardy border flowers are more showy or have a more pleasing appearance than the many fine species and varieties of the Iris.

German. One of the finest for planting in groups; large flowers, white and purple predominating; **6d.** each; **5/-** per doz. Postage extra.

Spanish. The flowers are not so large as the German variety, and of a more slender growth. Nevertheless, they are attractive and useful. Colours: Violet, bronze, yellow and white; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz., post paid.

Japanese. Flowers of enormous size, averaging six inches across, of the most varied and charming hues. The closer the examination given to these the more wonderful they appear. Must be planted in a very moist situation to attain perfection. Colours: White, rose, violet, lilac, grey, etc.; each **1/-**; per doz. **9/-**, postage extra.

Pavonia (Peacock Iris). Lilac with intense blue spot on each petal, very pretty; each **3d.**; per doz. **2/6**, post paid.

Susiana. A distinct and most beautiful variety, flowers large, with winged petals surrounding those enclosing the centre of the flower. Ground colour pale grey, lined and veined with dark brown; each **1/6**, post paid.

Ixias.

Admired for their graceful habit and brilliant colours, excellent for cut flowers, charming in bouquets. Take a handful of Ixias from a warm border and they will hold their own with the most rare orchids.

Pendula. Large mauve-coloured flowers; each **4d.; 3/-** per doz.

Viridiflora. Green with dark centre; each **3d; 2/-** per doz.

Mixed Colours. Per doz. **1/-**; per 100 **5/-**.

All post paid.

Lily of the Valley (Convallaria majalis).

Beautiful small bell-shaped flowers, sweet-scented, with large dark-green foliage. They are easily cultivated, requiring a cool and rather damp position; crowns **6d.** each; **5/-** per doz. Post paid.

Lachenalia (Cape Cowslip).

Flower-spikes about nine inches long, covered with bell-shaped flowers; each **6d.**, post paid.

Tricolour. Red and green, shaded lighter colour.

Lilium.

Postage **3d.** per bulb or **2/-** per doz. extra.

No flowers are more beautiful than these, and few thrive so well in our gardens. They can be supplied in June and July.

Harrisii Longiflorum (Bermuda or Easter Lily). The flowers are pure white and trumpet-shaped, very fragrant; each **6d.**

Auratum (Golden-Rayed Lily of Japan). Flowers six to eight inches across, white ground spotted more or less with brown, and having a golden band along the centre of each petal; of powerful and delightful perfume; each **1/6.**

Candidum (Madonna Lily). Stalks about two feet high, bearing large heads of fragrant pure white flowers; each **9d.**

Tigrinum (Single Tiger Lily). Tall-growing, bearing an immense number of orange-red flowers spotted with black; each **6d.**

Tigrinum Flora Plena (Double Tiger Lily). A double-flowering variety of above; each **9d.**

Speciosum Album. Pure white flowers, with recurved petals; each **9d.**

„ **Roseum.** White, suffused with rose and spotted carmine; each **9d.**

„ **Rubrum.** White, tinged with crimson, with dark spots; each **9d.**

„ **Magnificum.** Large flower, white, spotted red; each **9d.**

A collection of one each of the above nine superb Liliums for **6/6**, post paid

Morphixia.

Longiflora. Dwarf compact plants with same habit as Ixia, but with long globular flowers of a buff colour, adapted for edging or rockwork; **1/-** per doz.; **6/-** per 100, post paid.

Montbretias.

Very showy when grown in clusters. The flowers are freely produced on branched spikes 2½ feet high. Gained grand popularity in late years, and are now much in demand for cut flowers and bouquets.

Globe D'or. Very fine double yellow flowers.
Etoile D'feu. Well-opened large flowers, blood-red outside, vermilion inside.
Rayon D'or. Large yellow and brown, perfect shape.
Crocosmiflora. Mixed.

Each **3d.**; per doz. **2/6**, all post paid.

Narcissus.

There are no bulbs more deserving of cultivation than these, everybody being familiar with the daffodil. In the following list will be found only the best varieties, from which a selection may be made to produce a succession of flowers from June till September. They thrive best in rich light soil.

SINGLE (TRUMPET DAFFODILS).

Ard Righ or Yellow King (Early). Perianth and trumpet rich yellow, large; each **3d.**; per doz. **2/6.**
Amabilis (Early). Perianth white, sulphur cup; **2d.** each; **1/3** per doz.
Bulbocodium (Hoop Petticoat). Yellow, small flowers; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.
Burbidgei (Medium). Clear white perianth, cup margined cinnabar-red, very pretty; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.
Conspicuous (Medium). Large yellow perianth, cup short, edged bright orange scarlet; **2d.** each; **1/-** per doz.; **6/-** per 100.
Cynosure (Medium). Large primrose perianth, with orange-scarlet cup, extra fine; each **2d.**; per doz. **1/-**; per 100 **6/-.**
Duchess of Brabant (Medium). Perianth white, canary cup; **2d.** each; **1/-** per doz.; **6/-** per 100.
Ellen Barr (Late). Broad white perianth, citron cup, stained orange scarlet; **3d.** each; **2/6** per doz.
Emperor (Medium). A magnificent variety, perianth pale yellow, with rich yellow cup, very large and fine; each **2d.**; per doz. **1/6**; **10/6** per 100.
Empress (Medium). Perianth white, trumpet rich yellow, the finest of the bicolours; **3d.** each; **2/6** per doz. **15/-** per 100.
Falstaff (Medium). Perianth snowy white, cup lemon, margined orange; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.
Frank Miles (Medium). Perianth clear yellow, twisted; **3d.** each; **2/6** per doz.
Golden Spur (Early). Perianth large and spreading, trumpet rich yellow and lobed; **3d.** each; **2/6** per doz.
Grand Duchess (Early). Perianth white, cup orange, charming; **3d.** each; **2/6** per doz.
Gwyther (Late). Large broad yellow perianth, cup suffused orange, a beauty; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.
Leedsii, White (Medium). Silvery white, a very fine flower; **3d.** each; **2/6** per doz.
Major (Medium). Trumpet and perianth rich yellow, one of the best; **2d.** each; **1/-** per doz.; **6/-** per 100.
Maximus (Early). Rich golden yellow, perianth twisted, large **4d.** each; **3/-** per doz.
M. J. Berkley (Medium). Perianth clear yellow; **6d.** each; **5/-** per doz.
Minnie Hume (Medium). Large white perianth, cup spreading, colour from lemon to white, very fine; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.
Poeticus Ornatus (Early). Flat-crowned, saffron rim, perianth white, broad and well-formed cup margined with scarlet; each **2d.**; **1/-** per doz.; **6/-** per 100.
Princeps (Early). Perianth sulphur white, large yellow trumpet, extra fine; each **1d.**; per doz. **1/-**; per 100 **6/-.**
Queen Bess (Early). Pure white perianth, large light yellow expanded cup; **3d.** each; **2/6** per doz.
Sir Watkin (Medium). Perianth rich yellow, yellow cup tinged with orange, a grand variety; **3d.** each; **2/-** per doz.; **10/-** per 100.
Titan (Early). Yellow cup, margined orange, large; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.

All post paid.

DOUBLE DAFFODILS.

Orange Phœnix. White with orange nectary, very handsome; each **3d.**; per doz. **2/6.**
Sulphur Phœnix. White with sulphur nectary, fine; each **4d.**; per doz. **3/6.**

All post paid.

Narcissus Jonquila (Jonquils).

Single Yellow. Flowers early, pretty, very fragrant; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.
Campernelle. Large golden flowers, pretty; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.

Polyanthus (Bunch Flowering Narcissus).

Bathurst. Primrose with yellow cup; each **2d.**; per doz. **1/6**; per 100 **9/-.**
Grand Monarque. White with citron cup, very large; each **3d.**; per doz. **2/-.**
Paper White. Snow white, most useful for early cuttings; each **2d.**; per doz. **1/-**; per 100 **6/-.**
Soliel D'Or. Rich yellow, with deep reddish-orange cup; each **2d.**; per doz. **1/6**; per 100 **9/-.**
Grand Primo. White with yellow cup; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.
White Pearl. White, extra fine, late; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.
Double Roman. White with yellow crown; each **2d.**; per doz. **1/6.**

All post paid.

Nerine.

Aurea. Beautiful golden yellow, sweet-scented; **1/-** each.
Japonica (Pink Spider Lily). The blooms are borne in clusters before the foliage appears, of a rich crimson, petals long and crimped; **6d.** each; **4/-** per doz., post paid.
Sariensis (Guernsey Lily). Flowers scarlet, of a wavy appearance; each **1/-**, post paid.

Ornithogalum.

Arabicum (Star of Bethlehem). A beautiful plant, throwing up a tall spike bearing white star-shaped flowers with a black centre; each **3d.**; per doz. **2/-.**
Thyrsoides (New) bears a very pretty pure white spike of bloom; **1/-** each; **10/-** per doz.

All post paid.

Ranunculus.

For bedding purposes these cannot be excelled. Coming into flower in early Spring, their brilliant colours and exquisite form at once strike the eye. Large heads of flowers carried on stems about 12 inches high. The individual flowers are about two inches in diameter and as full as the finest Camellia or Rose, beautifully imbricated. In planting bulbs, place claws downwards.

Persian. Of dwarf habit, useful for borders; per doz. **1/-**; per 100 **5/-.**
Turban. Large flowers, a mixture of single and double varieties; per doz. **1/-**; per 100 **5/-.**
French. The largest of all Ranunculus, very double flowers; per doz. **1/-**; per 100 **5/-.**
Asiaticus (Mixed). Colonial-grown. A very fine strain of large single and double blooms; per doz. **1/6**; per 100 **7/6.**
Scotch. A very pretty spangled variety. Makes a fine show; per doz. **1/6**; per 100 **7/6.**

All post paid.

Scilla.

Wood Hyacinth. Flower-spikes about six inches high, covered with small bell-shaped flowers similar to the hyacinth; colours: white, pink and blue; each **3d.**; per doz. **2/-**, post paid.

Snowflake.

Leucojum Æstivum. A well-known bulb, producing an abundance of pure white flowers tipped with green that peep out through a mass of dark-green foliage. Flowers last for days; per doz. **6d.**; per 100 **3/6.**
Leucojum Pulchellum Majus (Giant Snowflake). White fine large flowers; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.

All post paid.

Solomon's Seal.

Convallaria Vulgare. A handsome plant with strong stems 18 inches to 2 feet high, with erect leaves and pendant white flowers. Altogether it has a graceful appearance and makes a nice bush-house plant; each **6d.**, post paid.

Tritonias.

An attractive plant with erect foliage and flower-spikes about a foot high, covered with blossoms of the most brilliant colours, very hardy and free-blooming.
Mixed. Per doz. **1/-**; per 100 **6/-**, post paid.

For a Fine Display Bulbs should be Massed.

Sparaxis.

These flowers are very much admired for their diversity and brilliancy of colour. They are of easy culture and very useful for cutting, and certain to please even the most exacting; tigred blotched, spotted, streaked and flushed in the most diverse and pleasing manner. Treat the same as Ixias.

Finest Mixed. Per doz. **1/6**; per 100 **7/6.**

Pulcherrima (Dierama). Very beautiful species, known as "Fairy Bells," produces stems 3 to 4 feet long, with pendulous, bell-shaped flowers, quite distinct from the ordinary Sparaxis; each **6d.**; per doz. **5/-.**

All post paid.

Tuberose.

Too well known to need much description. The tall spikes of wax-like flowers, which are produced in abundance, are delightfully scented, and the individual flowers are excellent for small bouquets, and, like the Gladiolus, every bud will bloom if the spike is placed in water.

Tall Double. Spikes from three to four feet high.

Excelsior Pearl. One to one and a half feet high, very large double flowers.

Single. Three feet high; a graceful flower.

6d. per clump, or **9d.** post paid.

Tritoma (Torch Lily)

Grandiflora (Fiery Poker Plant). One of the grandest of all known plants for masses, lawns, terraces, also for exhibition purposes. Forms tufts of ribbon-like leaves, above which a flower-stalk three feet in height arises, surmounted with large heads of orange and scarlet flowers. Extremely hardy and flowers last a long while after they are cut; each **6d.**, post paid.

Tulips.

For beauty or brilliancy of colour Tulips are unequalled. They are of extremely easy culture, and exceedingly effective for beds and borders. They make a fine display when grown in pots, and are most suited to the colder districts.

Single. The variety and brilliancy of their colours help display; **2/6** per doz., post paid.

Double. The flowers last much longer than the single varieties; **3/-** per doz., post paid.

Watsonia (Bugle Lily)

A hardy and useful class of bulbous plants, with tall branching spikes of flowers resembling the Gladiolus.

Unique (New). Striped and mottled, shaded rosy pink and white; each **6d.**; **5/-** per doz.

Rosea. Handsome rose-coloured flowers; **4d.** each; **3/-** per doz.

O'Brienii alba. A real gem, flower spikes four to five feet high and much branched, covered with snow-white flowers; each **3d.**; per doz. **2/6.**

All post paid.

Zephyranthus.

Candida (The Swamp Lily). Hardy plants, with bright green foliage and white flowers shaded rose; per doz. **1/-.**

Special Collections of Choice Flowering Bulbs

For Cash Only. :: For Descriptions consult body of List. :: Post Paid.

Shepherd's 5s Collection—Post Paid.

Containing 70 Choice Bulbs.

- **12 Anemones,** Single and Double Mixed.
- **6 Babianas,** Mixed; very showy
- **12 Freesias,** Mixed; sweet-scented
- **3 Hyacinths,** Mixed; choice
- **6 Ixias,** Mixed; beautiful colours
- **3 Narcissi,** bunch-flowering, pretty
- **12 Ranunculus,** Mixed; brilliant colours
- **2 Scillas,** Mixed (Wood Hyacinths)
- **6 Snowflakes,** white
- **6 Sparaxis,** Mixed; graceful
- **2 Watsonias,** White; superb

Shepherd's 10s Collection—Post Paid.

Containing 125 Choice Flowering Bulbs.

- **24 Anemones,** Single and Double Mixed.
- **4 Babianas,** Mixed; brilliant flowers
- **12 Daffodils,** Mixed; old favourites.
- **12 Freesias,** Mixed; very sweet
- **4 Gladioli,** Mixed; superb blooms
- **4 Hyacinths,** Mixed; beautiful
- **12 Ixias,** Mixed; showy and graceful
- **6 Narcissi,** Mixed; fragrant
- **2 Watsonias,** white spikes
- **12 Ranunculus,** Mixed; fine for bedding
- **3 Ornithogalums** (Star of Bethlehem)
- **12 Snowflakes,** very chaste
- **9 Sparaxis,** Mixed; showy
- **9 Tritonias,** Mixed; free flowering

Shepherd's 20s Collection—Post Paid.

Containing 200 Choice Flowering Bulbs.

- **24 Anemones,** Single and Double Mixed.
- **12 Babianas,** Mixed; nice for borders
- **12 Crocus,** Mixed; very pretty
- **12 Daffodils,** assorted named sorts
- **24 Freesias,** Mixed; very fragrant
- **6 Gladiolus,** Mixed; grand flowers
- **12 Hyacinths,** Mixed; very choice
- **12 Ixias,** Mixed; a graceful flower
- **6 Montbretias,** Mixed; fine for cutting
- **12 Narcissi,** named sorts
- **2 Nerine Japonica** (Spider Lily)
- **6 Tulips,** Mixed; lovely colours
- **24 Ranunculus,** Mixed; brilliant colours
- **6 Scillas,** Mixed (Wood Hyacinths)
- **12 Snowflakes,** white
- **12 Tritonias,** Mixed; choice
- **6 Watsonia alba,** lovely spikes of white blooms.

DAFFODILS (All specially selected Bulbs).

		Post Paid.			Post Paid.
Col. **A.**—15	Choice Named Varieties	for **3/-**	Col. **D.**—100	Choice Named Varieties, 20 sorts,	for **15/-**
„ **B.**—25	„ „ „ 12	sorts „ **5/-**			
„ **C.**—50	„ „ „ 18	sorts „ **10/-**	„ **E.**—150	„ „ „ 25 sorts	„ **20/-**

HARDY BULBS (For Massing in Beds and Borders).

Anemones, Single Mixed	**5/-** per 100	**Ranunculus,** Mixed	**5/-** per 100
„ Double Mixed	**5/-** „	**Snowflakes**	**3/6** „
Hyacinths, Mixed Sorts	**30/-** „	**Sparaxis,** Mixed	**7/6** „
Daffodils, Named Sorts	**6/-** „	**Ixias,** Mixed	**5/-** „
Narcissus, Mixed, Bunch-flowering ..	**9/-** „	**Freesia refracta alba**	**3/-** „
		Tritonias, Mixed	**6/-** „

Special Quotations for Larger Lots.

Add 6d. to Cheques on Country Banks to pay exchange.

FOR preparation of the soil and planting of deciduous Ornamental Trees, &c., see article immediately preceding lists of Fruit Trees in this Catalogue, headed "Fruit Garden and Orchard."

The Flower Garden, Shrubbery, &c.

WHAT we wish to deal with chiefly in this article is the planting of Pot Plants, and we trust the directions here given may be the means of enabling the amateur to carry out the operation successfully.

CARE should be used in selecting plants that are spitable for the soil and climate for which they are intended, and preference should be given to good healthy young plants, as those of large growth are frequently pot-bound, and unfit for planting.

The ground having been got ready, the positions of what might be termed "permanent plants" should be marked out with stakes. Select a calm, moist day, if possible, and see that the plants have been thoroughly moistened the night before; place them beside the stakes in their respective positions, open a hole sufficiently large only to admit the roots freely (it is a mistake to open all the holes before commencing to plant, as the soil gets dry, and failures often occur in consequence); fix the spade in the ground; take a pot in the left hand, turn it upside down, allowing the stem of the plant to go between the first and middle fingers, place the right hand on the bottom of the pot, and tap the edge of the pot against the handle of the spade, when plant and earth will come clean out of the pot; remove the drainage from the bottom of the ball, and take some of the soil from the top and loosen out the roots with a pointed stick. Should the plant, however, have only recently been potted, the ball need not be disturbed; but if the roots have become matted round the ball inside the pot so that they cannot be readily loosened out, then they should be cut with a knife from top to bottom in two or three places, and the roots released. Plants can never do well if planted with the roots matted round the ball; place the ball so prepared in the hole, spreading out the roots, and draw the soil carefully round the ball, pressing it first with the hands and then with the foot; do not place the plant any deeper in the ground than it was originally in the pot; a little finely-prepared soil and manure mixed together and incorporated with the soil round the plant, say a spadeful to each, will be of great advantage. Before finally levelling the soil round the plants, give each sufficient water to settle the soil about the roots. Plants likely to be affected with the wind should be carefully and firmly staked as soon after planting as possible; for this purpose prepare suitable stakes, point and char the bottom ends, and drive them firmly in the ground close to the plants, taking care not to injure the roots; then tie with some suitable material firmly round the stake and loosely round the stem of the plant, making two distinct ties. Each plant should be tied in two places, one near the top and the other half way down; this prevents the plant from being worked about by the wind. In transplanting large evergreen plants from the open ground or nursery, it is desirable to leave some earth adhering to the roots; and should the ground be dry they should receive a good soaking with water two or three days before being lifted. All injured roots should be removed with a good sharp knife, and the roots spread out; this applies to all plants, deciduous as well as evergreen, when transplanted from the open ground. Pot plants may be planted out with perfect safety from March to October, and with a little extra care during the remaining months of the year. The best months for transplanting large evergreen plants are March, April, August and September; but they should only be removed when the soil is in good order. The best months for planting deciduous trees from open border are May, June and July. The formal or permanent plants being disposed of, those of less importance, or at least of a less permanent character, may be planted at intervals throughout the garden. In selecting plants for their various positions care should be taken to place the tallest growing farthest away from the walks, and so on, leaving those of dwarfest habit for positions nearest the walks. Care should also be taken to arrange plants so as to diversify time of flowering, habit, colour, foliage, etc., as much as possible, otherwise the general effect is, to a certain extent, marred. When the planting is completed, the whole surface should be carefully raked and cleaned up. Spaces can always be found for planting bulbs and sowing flower seeds at the proper seasons. Should the weather prove dry about October or November, mulching will be found of the greatest advantage; this should be done as follows:—Break up the soil to a depth of three or four inches with a fork or hoe, and spread any light fertilising material, such as stable straw, decayed leaves, cow manure broken up fine, grass, etc., over the whole surface; or if scarce it may be placed round such plants as may be considered the most valuable, covering a space of equal diameter to the height of the plant; the mulch should be dug or chipped in about April. Tender plants may also be greatly assisted by placing a few ti-tree or other fine-leaved bushes round them directly after planting; this affords shelter and shade, and should be removed as soon as the plant is thoroughly established, say in two or three months.

Should it be found necessary to water plants during the Summer months, small drills four to six inches deep should be run at intervals throughout the garden, and water kept in them until the soil is thoroughly soaked; one good watering of this kind is better than any number of sprinklings overhead; in fact, these latter often do more harm than good. As a rule water should be applied in the morning in Winter, and in the evening in Summer.

It is essential that thorough shelter should be provided. The West and South are the two points which should be guarded against. When judiciously done, a shelter-belt may be made largely to contribute to the beauty and attractiveness of the garden. Efficient shelter may be provided for small gardens by planting a neat hedge, which when well kept is a real ornament. Shelter for gardens of large extent can be provided by planting an ornamental belting, in which can be included a variety of beautiful flowering Shrubs, combined with Conifers of various kinds, many of which are highly attractive. For large shelter trees **Pinus insignis** stands unrivalled; its rapidity of growth, great beauty, and adaptibility as a shelter tree render it at once the most desirable of all shelter trees.

All Vacancies in Flower Gardens should be sown with Flower Seeds.

Edging and Carpet Bedding Plants.

These plants are mostly suitable for Carpet Bedding Work, which makes an effective contrast against the green background of a grass lawn. Alternathera, Echeveria, Geranium, Madam Salroy, Iresine, Pyrethrum being the most favoured for making a brilliant pattern or border.

POSTAGE AND FREIGHT EXTRA.

(E) denotes edging. (C) Carpet Bedding.

C **Alternanthera amabile—1s. per doz.; 7s. 6d. per 100.**

C **Alternanthera paronychioides—1s. per doz.; 7s. 6d. per 100.**

C **Alternanthera aurea—1s. per doz.; 7s. 6d. per 100.**

C **Alternanthera versicolor—1s. per doz.; 7s. 6d. per 100.**

E **Box—1s. 6d. per doz.; 10s. per 100.**

C **Echeveria secunda glauca—1s. per doz.; 6s. per 100.**

E **Gazania splendens—1s. 6d. per doz.; 7s. 6d. per 100.**

C **Geranium, Madam Salroy—1s. 6d. per doz.;** out of ground, **10s. per 100.**

C **Iresine acuminata**—Green and yellow, **1s. 6d. per doz.; 10s. per 100.**

C **Iresine Herbsti**—Red, **1s. 6d. per doz.; 10s. per 100.**

C **Iresine Lindeni**—Pointed leaves, red, **1s. 6d. per doz.; 10s. per 100.**

E **Lobelia Dwarf Blue—6d. per doz.; 3s. 6d. per 100.**

C **Mesembryanthemum cordifolium variegatum—1s. 6d. per doz.; 10s. per 100.**

C **Mesembryanthemum, Named Varieties—6d. each; 5s. per doz.**

C **Pyrethrum aureum—6d. per doz.; 3s. 6d. per 100.**

C **Sagina procumbens—12s. per 100 clumps.**

Conifers and Taxads.

Either as regards general ornamentation, or for commercial purposes, this section is, perhaps, the most important. On the hottest summer days their shade is cool and spicy. They may be used to screen off an unsightly barnyard or planted on the lawn singly as a specimen. There is a dignity and stability about a Conifer that no other tree has, and we cannot recommend it too highly for ornamental and farm planting. For the most part Conifers will flourish in any part of Australia, are admirably suited for shelter, and do not require rich soils. We give the approximate height; but soil, aspect, climate, and other conditions materially affect the growth. As in other sections, we prefer limiting our collections to those kinds only which from long experience we are able to recommend.

***Hardy in climates similar to that of Sydney. Those not marked may be regarded as hardy in Australia.**

Name	Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
***Araucaria Bidwilli** (Bunya Bunya)	50	1	6
***Araucaria Excelsa** (Norfolk Island Pine)	100	1	6
Cedrus atlantica (Mt. Atlas cedar)	100	2	6
Cedrus deodora (Indian cedar)	50	1	6
Cedrus libani	100	1	6
Most beautiful and graceful trees of moderate growth.			
Cryptomeria elegans	60	1	6
Cryptomeria japonica (Japan cedar)	100	1	0
Elegans is a graceful half-tree, foliage varying from bright green in Summer to bronze in Winter.			
Cupressus Knighti (Elegans)	30	1	0
Cupressus Lambertiana (spreading)	60	2	6
Cupressus Lambertiana aurea	50	2	6
Cupressus Lawsoniana	30	1	0
Cupressus macrocarpa (Lemon scented)	30	1	0
(Also see Hedge Plants, page 57.)			
Cupressus pendula (weeping)	30	1	0
Cupressus sempervirens (upright cypress)	50	1	0
Cupressus torulosus	100	1	0
An elegant section of the Conifer family, and should occupy a prominent place in all plantations; hardy in any part of Australia.			
Juniperus africanus	6	1	6
Juniperus bermudiana (Pencil cedar)	30	1	6
Juniperus chinensis	50	1	6
Juniperus hibernica (Irish juniper)	15	1	6
Juniperus virginiana (Red cedar)	50	1	6
Hardy, graceful and most useful for general ornamentation.			

Name	Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
Pinus canariensis	50	1	0
Pinus halepensis (Aleppo pine)	100	1	0
Pinus insignis (Californian pine)	100	1	0
((For price per 100, see page 45.)			
Pinus maritima (syn. pinaster)	50	1	0
Pinus pinea (stone pine)	60	1	0
Pinus Sylvestris (Scotch fir)	100	1	0
Podocarpus spinulosus (Illawarra pine)	8	1	6
Podocarpus elata	30	1	6
Handsome, ornamental trees, requiring fairly good soil, with shelter. Spinulosus is known as the Australian Yew.			
Retinospora ericoides	15	1	6
Retinospora plumosa	15	1	6
Beautiful dwarf trees, of quick growth, from Japan; suitable for cold districts.			
Salisburia adiantifolia (Maiden hair tree)	40	1	0
A handsome tree, with fine foliage; suitable for the coldest districts.			
Taxus Baccata (Yew)	20 to 30	1	6
Thuya lobbi (Gigantea)	50	1	6
Thuya occidentalis	20	1	0
Thuya orientalis	40	1	0
Thuya orientalis aurea (the book leaf cypress)	8	1	6
A hardy and very useful tribe of plants. Aurea forms a very compact and beautiful shrub, and can hardly be misplaced.			
Thujopsis dolobrata	80	1	6
Thujopsis dolobrata variegata	30	1	6
Handsome, compact growing trees, of graceful habit.			
Wellingtonia gigantea (suitable for cold districts)	200	1	6

Plant Pinus Insignis as a Breakwind.

Trees suitable for Breakwinds and Plantations.

Offered in Quantity, Packing and Freight Extra.

(E) denotes Evergreen. (D) denotes Deciduous.

	doz. s. d.	100 s. d.
E **Acacia Baileyana**	10 0	75 0
E **Araucaria excelsa** (**Norfolk Is. Pine**)	15 0	100 0
E **Brachychiton Acerifolia** (Flame Tree)	10 0	75 0
E **Calodendron Capense**	15 0	100 0
E **Camphora Officinalis**	10 0	75 0
E **Castanospermum Australe**	10 0	75 0
E **Eucalyptus Globulus**	10 0	75 0
E **Grevillea Robusta**	10 0	75 0
D **Jacaranda Mimosaefolia**	10 0	75 0
D **Liquidambar Styraciflua**	15 0	90 0
D **Liriodendron Tulipiferum**	15 0	90 0
E **Lophostemon Australis**	10 0	75 0
D **Melia Azedarach** (White Cedar)	10 0	60 0
D **Platanus Orientalis**	10 0	75 0
E **Pinus Insignis**	10 0	70 0
E **Pittosporum Eugenoides**	8 0	60 0
E **Pittosporum Undulatum**	8 0	60 0
D **Salisburia Adiantifolia**	15 0	90 0
E **Schinus Molle** (Pepper Tree)	10 0	75 0

Trees, Shrubs, and Flowering Plants.

(For directions re planting, see page 43.)

In this section will be found Plants suitable for every description of ornamentation, from the cottage plot to the forest. Selections for any purpose, however, is rendered simple by the explanations given in the various columns. A judicious planting of Trees and shrubs in harmony with the architectural lines of a dwelling, will enhance the good points of the building. E, indicates Evergreen; D, Deciduous.

Packing, Freight or Postage extra on single plants or trees.

SPECIAL OFFER

All shrubs priced at 1s. each, will be 10s. per dozen; or 11s. 6d. per dozen, post paid; ½-dozen supplied at dozen rates.

Those priced at **1s. 6d. each**, will be **15s. per dozen; or 16s. 6d.**, post paid; ½-dozen supplied at dozen rates.

***Hardy in climates similar to that of Sydney. Those not marked may be regarded as hardy to Australia.**

Name. Color.	Ht. in ft.	Class.	s.	d.
Abelia uniflora, lilac, neat flowering shrub	4	E	1	0
Aberia caffra (Kaffir apple)	20	E	1	0
Abutilon Boule de Niege, pure white	5	E	1	0
Abutilon Eclipse, common veined purple	4	E	1	0
Abutilon Golden Fleece, bright yellow	4	E	1	0
Abutilon Sawitzi, variegated foliage	4	E	1	0
Abutilon Souvenir de Bonn, variegated foliage	4	E	1	0
Abutilon Thompsoni, orange with variegated foliage	6	E	1	0
Abutilon Thompsoni, fl. pl., double flowers orange	4	E	1	0
Abutilon vexillarium, variegata	3	E	1	0
Most desirable border plants, being of rapid growth; free and continuous bloomers, and very hardy.				
Acacia Baileyana, yellow (silver wattle)	20	E	1	0
Acacia decurrens (black wattle)	25	E	1	0
Acacia elata, pale yellow	30	E	1	0
Acacia pycnantha (golden wattle)	20	E	1	0
Acacia podalyriefolia (Qsld. silver wattle)	15	E	1	6
Most graceful and beautiful tribe of plants, of rapid growth.				
Acer disectum (Japanese Maple) assorted	10	D	2	6
Acer negundo (Maple)	50	D	1	0
Acer negundo, folius variegatus	30	D	1	6
Acer pseudo platanus (Sycamore)	50	D	1	6
Grand ornamental trees, suitable for the cold districts of the State.				
Acmena pendula	20	E	1	0
Highly ornamental and graceful, it forms a splendid spreading tree with drooping habit; likes small sheltered positions.				
Æsculus hippocastanum, white (Horse Chestnut)	40	D	1	0
A grand ornamental flowering tree, requires a cold climate.				
Agave americana variegata	6	E	1	0
Agave glaucescens	6	E	1	0
Very hardy; admirably adapted for vases or ornamental rockery.				
Agnostus (See Stenocarpus).				
Ailanthus glandulosa (tree of Heaven)	20	D	1	0
Useful for dry situations; fine foliage.				

Name. Color.	Ht. in ft.	Class.	s.	d
Alder (See Alnus).				
Alnus glutinosa (Alder)	20	D	1	0
Allamanda nerifolia, yellow	4	E	1	6
A useful hardy shrub.				
Aloysia citriodora (Sweet Verbena)	8	D	1	0
The leaves have a delightful perfume.				
Aloe (several varieties		E	1	0
Allspice Tree (See Calycanthus).				
Andromeda phillyreæfolia, white	12	E	1	6
Beautiful dwarf flowering shrub.				
Aralia papyrifera	10	E	1	0
Aralia sieboldi	10	E	1	0
Fine fast-growing plants, with handsome foliage.				
Arbutus canariensis, white	20	E	1	6
Arbutus unedo, white (Strawberry treee)	10	E	1	6
Beautiful ornamental shrubs, producing a profusion of pretty white bell flowers; very hardy.				
Ardisia crenulata, bearing scarlet berries	1½	E	1	6
Very attractive pot plant.				
Arduina-bispinosa, beautiful small white flowering, sweet scented shrub	3		1	6
Arundo donax variegata	10	E	1	0
Large handsome variegated-leaved grass; very hardy.				
Ash (See Fraxinus).				
Aster Alpina (Michaelmas Daisy). See Herbaceous List.				
Aucuba japonica, or variegated laurel	4	E	1	0
Beautiful shrub, with very attractive foliage; will grow under shade and in cold positions.				
Azalea (See Special List, page 53.)				
Balfourea pittosporoides	15	E	1	0
***Bambusa arundinacea** (Bamboo)	80	E	2	6
Bambusa gracilis	12	E	1	0
***Bambusa nigra** (Black Bamboo)	12	E	1	6
Barleria Arnottiana, white	3	E	1	0
Barleria obtusa, blue	3	E	1	0
Dwarf, compact flowering shrubs.				
***Bauhinia purpurea,** pink	25	E	1	0
Showy, flowering plant; requires warm situation.				
Beech (See Fagus).				

Trees, Shrubs, and Flowering Plants—continued.

Name.	Color.	Ht. in ft.	Class.	s.	d.
Benthamia fragifera,	white	15	E	1	0
Hardy and very ornamental, with scarlet fruit.					
Berberis Darwini,	yellow	4	E	1	6
Berberis japonica,	yellow	6	E	1	6
Berberis vulgaris (Common barberry)		8	D	1	0
Berberis vulgaris purpurea		6	D	1	0
Boronia megastigma,	brown	5	E	1	6
Boronia serrulata,	red (Native Rose)	4	E	1	6
Megastigma is perhaps the strongest perfumed flower in existence and Serrulata is the well-known Native Rose; both are attractive flowering plants.					
Bottle Brush (See Callistemon).					
Bouvardia (See Special List, page 54).					
Box (See Buxus) .					
Brachychiton acerifolia (Flame tree)		50	E	1	0
A grand ornamental tree, with handsome foliage, and producing a perfect blaze of scarlet flowers.					
Broom (See Genista and Spartium).					
Browallia Jamiesoni,	orange	6	E	1	0
Browallia Speciosa major,	blue	4	E	1	0
Useful shrub, constantly in bloom.					
Brugmansia Knighti,	white	10	E	1	0
Free growing shrub, constantly in bloom.					
Brunsfelsia (See Franciscea).					
Buddlea globosa,	yellow	10	E	1	0
Buddlea variabilis,	violet	10	E	1	6
Buddlea Veitchiana (Flowers resemble English Lilac and of a bright lilac colour)		8	E	1	6
Rapid growing plants, suitable for covering unsightly objects.					
Burchellia capensis,	crimson	10	E	1	0
A good hardy free-flowering shrub.					
Buxus arborea,	white	20	E	1	0
Buxus sempervirens (Box). See Edging Plants.					
Buxus sempervirens,	variegata	3	E	1	6
Neat compact shrubs.					
Calliandra Portoniensis,	white	10	E	1	6
One of the most peculiar and remarkable flowering shrubs; very elegant.					
Callistemon lanceolatus,	scarlet	6	E	1	0
A brilliant flowering shrub; likes moisture.					
Calodendron capense (Cape Chestnut)		30	E	1	6
A graceful tree, producing handsome flesh colored orchid-like flowers.					
Calycanthus floridus (All-spice)		3	E	1	6
Very hardy, sweet-scented flowering shrub.					
Camelia (See Special List, page 54).					
Camphora officinalis (Camphor)		50	E	1	0
Splendid ornamental trees, the Camphor of commerce. (Also see Hedge Plants.)					
Canna (See Herbaceous List, page 52).					
Cantua buxifolia (dependens)	rose	4	E	1	6
Very beautiful flowering shrub.					
Carob tree (See Ceratonia).					
Cassia candolleana,	yellow	12	E	1	0
Brilliant flowering shrub, very striking and attractive.					
Castanea vesca (Spanish Chestnut)		15	D	1	6
Castanospermum australe,	saffron	35	E	1	0
Moreton Bay Chestnut; highly ornamental and very attractive when in flower.					
Catalpa syringæfolia,	lilac	20	D	1	0
Ceanothus azureus,	blue	6	E	1	6
Splendid flowering plant for cold climates; continually in bloom.					
Celtis Occidentalis,	white	20	E	1	0
Cerasus lauro cerasus,	white (Laurel)	12	E	1	0
Cerasus lusitanica,	white (Portugal Laurel)	15	E	1	0
Beautiful ornamental shrubs of rapid growth.					
Ceratopetalum gummiferum,	pink	40	E	1	6
The well-known and beautiful Christmas Tree of Australia.					

Name.	Color.	Ht. in ft.	Class.	s.	d
Ceratonia siliqua (Carob Tree)		15	E	1	6
Fine, hardy, ornamental tree, producing edible beans.					
Cercis siliquastrum (Judas Tree),	red	20	E	1	6
Cestrum aurantiacum,	orange	8	E	1	0
Cestrum diurnum,	white	16	E	1	0
Cestrum nocturnum,	white	12	E	1	0
Profuse flowering shrubs. Nocturnum has a very powerful perfume at night.					
Cherry Japanese, white, pink, double flowering		15	D	1	6
Beautiful flowering shrubs. (Also see page 66.)					
Chinese Lantern (See Abutilon).					
Chinese Rose (See Hibiscus).					
Choisia ternata (Mexican Orange Flower)	white	5	E	1	0
A neat little border shrub, perfumed.					
Chorozema cordata,	orange and red	2	E	1	6
A beautiful flowering shrub.					
Christmas Bush (See Ceratopetalum).					
Christia grandiflora,	buff and red	3	E	1	0
An interesting little border shrub.					
Cigar Flower (See Cuphea).					
Citharexylum quadrangulaire (fiddle-wood)		15	E	1	0
A very hardy dwarf tree of rapid growth.					
Clianthus punniceus,	scarlet	6	E	1	0
Gorgeous flowering shrub.					
Clethra arborea (Lily of the Valley Tree)		8	E	1	6
A beautiful shrub, of compact growth, bearing racemes of pure white flowers, similar to the Lily of the Valley.					
Coffea arabica (Coffee)		4	E	1	6
A handsome shrub.					
Coprosma Baueriana variegata		6	E	1	6
Coprosma picturata		6	E	1	0
Coprosma lucida		6	E	1	0
Very hardy, handsome shrubs. (Also see Hedge Plants.)					
Coral Tree (See Erythrina).					
Coronilla glauca,	yellow Winter flowering shrubs	3	E	1	0
Corynocarpus laevigatus		15	E	1	0
A most attractive hardy shrub, with beautiful glossy green foliage.					
Cotoneaster Simmondsi		4	E	1	0
Hardy shrub, bearing scarlet berries.					
Cratægus oxycantha,	double white	12	D	1	0
Cratægus oxycantha,	double red	12	D	1	0
Cratægus pyracantha,	white (evergreen thorn)	4	E	1	0
Cratægus crenulata,	red berries	5	E	1	0
The double-flowering Hawthorns are most attractive shrubs. (Also see Hedge Plants.)					
Crotolaria lotoides,	yellow	8	E	1	0
Beautiful dwarf shrub, flowering profusely.					
Cuphea jorulensis,	orange, red and yellow	4	E	1	0
Cuphea platycentra,	red (the cigar flower)	1½	E	1	0
Pretty border plants, very free bloomers.					
Currajong (See Sterculea).					
Cydonia japonica,	red	3	E	1	6
Cydonia alba,	white	5	E	1	6
Cyphomandra betacea (the tree tomato), an ornamental tree, bearing edible fruit		8	E	1	0
Cytisus laburnum,	yellow	8	D	1	0
Cytisus proliferus (tree lucerne),	white	10	E	0	6
Daphne indica rubra,	red and white	3	E	1	6
Daphne indica variegata,	white	3	E	1	6
Daphne odora,	white	4	E	1	6
Large Bushy Daphne Plants in 7-in. pots; 18 to 24 inches high, **3s. 6d.**					
Highly perfumed, favourite border plants.					
Derringia Ambersti variegata, a pretty shrub, leaves white and green				1	0
Deutzia crenata fl. pl.,	white	6	D	1	0
Deutzia gracilis,	white	1½	D	1	0

Plants should be Mulched during Dry Weather.

By Special Royal Warrants.

To
H.M. King George V.

To
H.M. Queen Alexandra

Jeyes'
Horticultural Wash,

The Preventive and Remedy
for
Mildew, Greenfly, and all forms of Insect Blight.

FOR

ROSARIANS, FRUIT-GROWERS AND GARDENERS.

Manufactured by
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co. Ltd.,
64 Cannon Street, London, Eng.

Jeyes'
Horticultural Wash.

For many years the valuable properties of Jeyes' Fluids have been recognised by horticulturists. In August, 1893, Mr. L. Burgoyne Pillin, F.R.H.S., published in the *Journal* of the Royal Horticultural Society a paper on American Blight, in which he states that a really reliable remedy for that disease is Jeyes' Fluid.

Rosarians also reported favourably upon its use so far as the destruction of insects was concerned, but experienced a need of incorporating the fluid with a soap solution.

With the introduction of Jeyes' Special Fluid Cyllin further and more extensive trials were undertaken with most successful results. But still it was found that for most purposes the addition of soap was necessary. This led to the employment of Jeyes' Cyllin Soft Soap, which, however, presented a drawback in that it required dissolving before use in a spray. The Jeyes' Compy. have now introduced, under the name of

Jeyes' Horticultural Wash,

a preparation which meets all requirements. This wash possesses all the good properties of the Jeyes' Fluids, combined with soap in such a form as to be readily miscible in cold or tepid water. It forms a soapy emulsion with water, and is easily applied to rose trees, plants, or fruit trees, by means of any spraying machine. The Compy. have also introduced their (patent) Jeyes' Horticultural Sprayer, specially adapted for horticultural purposes.

Jeyes' Horticultural Wash.

Wherever Jeyes' Fluid, Jeyes' Cyllin, or Cyllin Soft Soap is indicated for horticultural purposes, Jeyes' Horticultural Wash is to be employed. It will be found a most reliable remedy for greenfly, mildew, red spider, caterpillar, Indian wax scale, brown scale, mealy bug, etc., etc.

The essential qualities in a thoroughly satisfactory horticultural wash are that it shall be toxic to the parasites to which it is applied, innocuous to the tenderest plant

growth, and neither irritating to the skin nor poisonous to men or animals.

Jeyes' Horticultural Wash and Cyllin Soft Soap solution combine these qualities to a remarkable degree, and while inimical to most known parasites, is at the same time, even when undiluted, absolutely non-toxic to men and animals, non-irritant to the skin, and when diluted as recommended will not injure the most tender vegetable shoots. The above is borne out by trials conducted at the Royal Kew Botanic Gardens.

Directions for Use.

For general use the strength recommended is one measure (3 ozs.) to each gallon of water.

Soft water, where available, should always be used, and to obtain the best results the temperature should be 60 to 70 degrees F. This solution, while inimical to all germs and the smaller insects, being non-poisonous to the higher forms of animal and plant life, may be used freely on Fruit Trees, Vines, Rose Trees, Bushes, &c.

For Green and Black Fly, and other forms of Aphis, one or two applications in the form of a fine spray is sufficient.

For Mildew it is advisable to apply the spray at intervals of about ten days throughout the season, on the first appearance of the leaves.

Where the Mildew already has a strong hold on the plant, the wash should be applied more frequently.

For Indian Wax Scale.—The affected bushes should be thoroughly sprayed once a week during January, as at that time the young scale is comparatively defenceless and may be destroyed.

Directions for Use on each Tin.

Testimonials.

Dr. A. H. Williams, in a note on "A Remedy for Mildew and Greenfly," published in the National Rose Society's Annual for 1908, says: "For some time past I have been using for this purpose a spray made with Jeyes' Cyllin Soft Soap, and have found it very satisfactory, even in cases where the mildew has made considerable headway before application. It has the great merit of being very cheap."

A note in the *Journal of Horticulture*, of July 1, 1909, says, in reference to white aphis: "I have found that they quite distinctly object to being sprayed with Cyllin Soft Soap and water, one ounce to the gallon."

PRICES.

Jeyes' Horticultural Wash.

	s.	d.	
Pint Tins	1	6	each
Quart Tins	2	6	„
1-Gallon Tins	7	0	„
5-Gallon Drums	6	0	per gal.

Australian Representatives,

From
P. L. C. SHEPHERD & SON, Ltd.,
202 PITT STREET,
Established 1827. SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Sydney.

Shepherd's Flowering Bulbs

Tuberous-rooted Plants and Floral Specialities for 1913

Achimenes.

Very pretty tuberous-rooted plants, suitable for pots or hanging baskets. Will do well in bush or glass-house.
Mixed Colours, 3/- per doz.

Agapanthus (African Lily).

The flowers are produced in large clusters, on stalks three feet high.

Umbellatus. Handsome umbels of rich blue; each **1/-.**
„ **flora plena.** Double dark blue; each **1/-.**
„ **albiflorus.** White flowers; each **1/-.**
„ **variegatus.** Pale blue, silver-margined foliage; each **2/-.**

Postage extra.

Amaryllis.

Few plants are more deserving of cultivation than the many distinct varieties of Amaryllis. The flowers, which are funnel-shaped, are of the most beautiful and delicate colours, ranging through various shades, whilst their cultivation is so simple that anyone can grow them; a rich sandy loam is most suitable.

Belladonna (Belladonna Lily). Very valuable for decorative purposes; flowers soft rose; eight or nine blooms are borne on one stalk, sweet-scented; each **6d.; 5/-** per doz.

Johnsonii. Scarlet and white flowers, very handsome; each **1/-.**

Formosissima (Jacobœa Lily). Superb velvety-crimson flowers, petals long and reflexed; each **9d.**

Vallota purpurea (Scarborough Lily). Makes a fine window plant, producing splendid scarlet flowers; each **1/-.**

Postage extra on all the above.

Anemone.

Very strong spring-flowering bulbs of compact growth. They are suitable either for pot culture or to be grown in the open flower beds. The flowers are large and very attractive, of various shades of colours. They grow and flower well in any moist fertile soil, planted 2½ to 3 inches deep by 4 to 5 inches apart. They like a plentiful supply of moisture when growing. The foliage is elegantly cut, and the growth neat and compact; arranged in lines, groups or beds they are charming.

Large Single Mixed. Fine for bedding; per doz., **1/-**; per 100, **5/-.**

Fine Double Mixed. All colours; per doz., **1/-**; per 100, **5/-.**

St. Brigid Mixed. A beautiful strain of the Chrysanthemum-flowered Anemones; double and semi-double flowers; per doz., **2/-**; per 100, **10/-.**

Fulgens, Single (The Scarlet Windflower). Flowers beautiful rich dazzling scarlet, which take the eye at first sight. Per doz., **2/6**; each **3d.**

Fulgens, Double. The double-flowering variety of above. Per doz., **2/6**; each **3d.**

All post paid.

Anomatheca Cruenta (Red Freesia).

A pretty bulb from the Cape, resembling the Freesia, colour rich carmine-crimson. **3d.** each; **2/6** per doz.

Post paid.

Arums, Callas and Richardias.

Æthiopica (Lily of the Nile). Dark green leaves and white flowers. They grow freely, either in the open ground or as semi-aquatics; each **1/-.**

Elliottiana. The large Golden Arum Lily, with spotted foliage; a noble plant; each **1/6.**

Alba maculata. Dark green leaves dotted with white spots, making its appearance unique; each **1/-.**

Sanctum. Flowers velvety-black inside, olive-coloured outside, sweet-scented, handsome; **1/6** each.

Postage extra.

Babiana.

Most charming Cape bulbs, dark green foliage and showy spikes of the most brilliant flowers produced in the utmost profusion; like a hot position; resembles Sparaxis in habit.
Mixed Colours, each **2d.**; per doz. **1/6**; per 100 **7/6,** post paid.

Begonia (Tuberous-rooted).

Gorgeous-flowering plants of easy culture and deserving of extensive cultivation. The flowers range through all shades of colour, and remain in bloom for a long time. The bush-house is the most suitable for them. Red, white, pink, yellow and salmon flowers predominate.
Single, 1/- each; **9/-** per doz.
Double, 1/3 each; **12/-** per doz.
Cristata. The "Bearded" Begonia, distinct from the single type, each petal having a cockscomb-like layer growing from the base. **1/3** each; **12/-** per doz.

All post paid.

Brunsvigia Multiflora

(Candlebra Flower).

Handsome crowns of pink flowers, produced on stalks two feet high, splendid for cutting; cultivation same as for Amaryllis; each **1/-,** postage extra.

Christmas Bells (Blandfordia Grandiflora)

A favourite native flowering bulb, with rush-like foliage and flower stalks about 12 inches high, bearing six to nine bell-shaped blooms on each stalk; colour red and orange; of easy culture, requiring a moist situation; each **9d.**

Postage extra.

Chlidanthus (Pancratium Luteum).

Fragrans. Rich yellow lily-like flowers, and very sweet-scented; per doz., **5/-**; each, **6d.,** post paid.

Crocus.

They are very pretty and effective for borders and planting in clumps. Only suitable for cool districts. Although well known and a general favourite, it is seldom we find it planted to that extent its easy culture and general effect entitle it to. It is better adapted for edges or rows than for beds.
Finest Mixed. Per doz., **1/6,** post paid.

Dahlias.

Write for Special List issued July.

Freesia.

The chaste and fragrant flowers of these beautiful plants render them of the greatest value for decorative purposes, either as cut flowers or pot plants. When cut the flowers remain perfect for a whole week.
Refracta Alba. Pure white. **6d.** per doz.; **3/-** per 100.
Mixed Colours. 6d. per doz.; **3/-** per 100.
Leichtlini. Creamy white, yellow centre. **6d.** per doz.; **3/-** per 100.
Armstrongi. A pretty shade of pale pink. **3d.** each; **2/-** per doz.

All post paid.

Gladiolus.

No class of hardy flowers of the present day can surpass the brilliancy and diversity of colour of this beautiful genus, comprising as it does almost every shade; they do exceedingly well in our climate, and their culture is very easy. They are admirably adapted for grouping amongst evergreen plants. The flowers last a long time in water, and on this account are invaluable for cutting, every spike coming into full development to the last bud when placed in water.
Choice named Varieties. 9d. each; **7/6** per doz.
The Bride. White. **3d.** each; **2/6** per doz.
Rosy Gem. White with deep rosy markings; **3d.** each; **2/6** per doz.
Mixed, all Colours. 4d. each; per doz. **3/6; 25/-** per 100.
All post paid.

Hemerocallis.

Fulva Flora Plena (Day Lily) produce their large lily-like blooms in great profusion. Flowers bright orange, delicately perfumed; each **9d.**
Flava. A single variety of above; each **9d.**
Postage extra.

Hippeastrum.

Very closely allied to Amaryllis, which see for cultivation and description.
Finest Mixed Colours, each **1/-; 10/-** per doz.
Postage extra.

Hyacinths.

One of the grandest flowering bulbs in cultivation. The large trusses of waxy blossoms are delightfully-scented and of many shades of colour. They are suitable either for pots or bedding, and can be grown in water with fair success. No spring flower can compete with the Hyacinth in beauty, grand and varied effect and delicious fragrance. Admirable for jardiniers, verandah boxes, vases, etc. The following is a collection of hyacinths in distinct colours, all good large sound bulbs.
Singles. Red, pink, pure white, dark blue, light blue; each **6d.; 5/-** per doz.
Doubles. Red, white, light blue, violet, rose pink, yellow; each **8d.; 7/-** per doz.
Mixture Single Sorts. Taken from our Nursery beds; a splendid variety of colours; each **5d.;** per doz. **4/6.**
White Roman. Small, white and early-flowering, excellent for bouquets; each **3d.;** per doz. **2/6.**
All post paid.

Iris (Flag Flower).

No hardy border flowers are more showy or have a more pleasing appearance than the many fine species and varieties of the Iris.
German. One of the finest for planting in groups; large flowers, white and purple predominating; **6d.** each; **5/-** per doz. Postage extra.
Spanish. The flowers are not so large as the German variety, and of a more slender growth. Nevertheless, they are attractive and useful. Colours: Violet, bronze, yellow and white; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz., post paid.
Japanese. Flowers of enormous size, averaging six inches across, of the most varied and charming hues. The closer the examination given to these the more wonderful they appear. Must be planted in a very moist situation to attain perfection. Colours: White, rose, violet, lilac, grey, etc.; each **1/-;** per doz. **9/-,** postage extra.
Pavonia (Peacock Iris). Lilac with intense blue spot on each petal, very pretty; each **3d.;** per doz. **2/6,** post paid.
Susiana. A distinct and most beautiful variety, flowers large, with winged petals surrounding those enclosing the centre of the flower. Ground colour pale grey, lined and veined with dark brown; each **1/6,** post paid.

Ixias.

Admired for their graceful habit and brilliant colours, excellent for cut flowers, charming in bouquets. Take a handful of Ixias from a warm border and they will hold their own with the most rare orchids.
Pendula. Large mauve-coloured flowers; each **4d.; 3/-** per doz.
Viridiflora. Green with dark centre; each **3d; 2/-** per doz.
Mixed Colours. Per doz. **1/-;** per 100 **5/-.**
All post paid.

Lily of the Valley (Convallaria majalis).

Beautiful small bell-shaped flowers, sweet-scented, with large dark-green foliage. They are easily cultivated, requiring a cool and rather damp position; crowns **6d.** each; **5/-** per doz. Post paid.

Lachenalia (Cape Cowslip).

Flower-spikes about nine inches long, covered with bell-shaped flowers; each **6d.,** post paid.
Tricolour. Red and green, shaded lighter colour.

Lilium.

Postage **3d.** per bulb or **2/-** per doz. extra.
No flowers are more beautiful than these, and few thrive so well in our gardens. They can be supplied in June and July.
Harrisii Longiflorum (Bermuda or Easter Lily). The flowers are pure white and trumpet-shaped, very fragrant; each **6d.**
Auratum (Golden-Rayed Lily of Japan). Flowers six to eight inches across, white ground spotted more or less with brown, and having a golden band along the centre of each petal; of powerful and delightful perfume; each **1/6.**
Candidum (Madonna Lily). Stalks about two feet high, bearing large heads of fragrant pure white flowers; each **9d.**
Tigrinum (Single Tiger Lily). Tall-growing, bearing an immense number of orange-red flowers spotted with black; each **6d.**
Tigrinum Flora Plena (Double Tiger Lily). A double-flowering variety of above; each **9d.**
Speciosum Album. Pure white flowers, with recurved petals; each **9d.**
" **Roseum.** White suffused with rose and spotted carmine; each **9d.**
" **Rubrum.** White, tinged with crimson, with dark spots; each **9d.**
" **Magnificum.** Large flower, white, spotted red; each **9d.**
A collection of one each of the above nine superb Liliums for **6/6,** post paid

Montbretias.

Very showy when grown in clusters. The flowers are freely produced on branched spikes 2½ feet high. Gained grand popularity in late years, and are now much in demand for cut flowers and bouquets.
Globe D'or. Very fine double yellow flowers.
Etoile D'feu. Well-opened large flowers, blood-red outside, vermilion inside.
Rayon D'or. Large yellow and brown, perfect shape.
Crocosmiflora. Mixed.
Each **3d.;** per doz. **2/6,** all post paid.

Morphixia.

Longiflora. Dwarf compact plants with same habit as Ixia but with long globular flowers of a buff colour, adapted for edging or rockwork; **1/-** per doz.; **6/-** per 100, post paid.

Narcissus.

There are no bulbs more deserving of cultivation than these, everybody being familiar with the daffodil. In the following list will be found only the best varieties, from which a selection may be made to produce a succession of flowers from June till September. They thrive best in rich light soil.

SINGLE (TRUMPET DAFFODILS).

Ard Righ or Yellow King (Early). Perianth and trumpet rich yellow, large; each **3d.;** per doz. **2/6.**
Amabilis (Early). Perianth white, sulphur cup; **2d.** each; **1/3** per doz.
Bulbocodium (Hoop Petticoat). Yellow, small flowers; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.
Burbidgei (Medium). Clear white perianth, cup margined cinnabar-red, very pretty; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.
Conspicuous (Medium). Large yellow perianth, cup short, edged bright orange scarlet; **2d.** each; **1/-** per doz.; **6/-** per 100.
Cynosure (Medium). Large primrose perianth, with orange-scarlet cup, extra fine; each **2d.;** per doz. **1/-;** per 100 **6/-.**
Duchess of Brabant (Medium). Perianth white, canary cup; **2d.** each; **1/-** per doz.; **6/-** per 100.
Ellen Barr (Late). Broad white perianth, citron cup, stained orange scarlet; **3d.** each; **2/6** per doz.
Emperor (Medium). A magnificent variety, perianth pale yellow, with rich yellow cup, very large and fine; each **2d.;** per doz. **1/6; 10/6** per 100.
Empress (Medium). Perianth white, trumpet rich yellow, the finest of the bicolours; **3d.** each; **2/6** per doz. **15/-** per 100.
Falstaff (Medium). Perianth snowy white, cup lemon, margined orange; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.
Frank Miles (Medium). Perianth clear yellow, twisted; **3d.** each; **2/6** per doz.
Golden Spur (Early). Perianth large and spreading, trumpet rich yellow and lobed; **3d.** each; **2/6** per doz.
Grand Duchess (Early). Perianth white, cup orange, charming; **3d.** each; **2/6** per doz.
Gwyther (Late). Large broad yellow perianth, cup suffused orange, a beauty; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.
Leedsii, White (Medium). Silvery white, a very fine flower; **3d.** each; **2/6** per doz.
Major (Medium). Trumpet and perianth rich yellow, one of the best; **2d.** each; **1/-** per doz.; **6/-** per 100.
Maximus (Early). Rich golden yellow, perianth twisted, large **4d.** each; **3/-** per doz.
M. J. Berkley (Medium). Perianth clear yellow; **6d.** each; **5/-** per doz.
Minnie Hume (Medium). Large white perianth, cup spreading, colour from lemon to white, very fine; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.

NARCISSUS—(Continued)

Poeticus Ornatus (Early). Flat-crowned, saffron rim, perianth white, broad and well-formed cup margined with scarlet; each **2d.**; **1/-** per doz.; **6/-** per 100.
Princeps (Early). Perianth sulphur white, large yellow trumpet, extra fine; each **1d.**; per doz. **1/-**; per 100 **6/-**.
Queen Bess (Early). Pure white perianth, large light yellow expanded cup; **3d.** each; **2/6** per doz.
Sir Watkin (Medium). Perianth rich yellow, yellow cup tinged with orange, a grand variety; **3d.** each; **2/-** per doz.; **10/-** per 100.
Titan (Early). Yellow cup, margined orange, large; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.

All post paid.

DOUBLE DAFFODILS.

Orange Phœnix. White with orange nectary, very handsome; each **3d.**; per doz. **2/6.**
Sulphur Phœnix. White with sulphur nectary, fine; each **4d.**; per doz. **3/6.**

All post paid.

Narcissus Jonquila (Jonquils).

Single Yellow. Flowers early, pretty, very fragrant; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.
Campernelle. Large golden flowers, pretty; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.

Polyanthus (Bunch Flowering Narcissus).

Bathurst. Primrose with yellow cup; each **2d.**; per doz. **1/6**; per 100 **9/-**.
Grand Monarque. White with citron cup, very large; each **3d.**; per doz. **2/-**.
Paper White. Snow white, most useful for early cuttings; each **2d.**; per doz. **1/-**; per 100 **6/-**.
Soliel D'Or. Rich yellow, with deep reddish-orange cup; each **2d.**; per doz. **1/6**; per 100 **9/-**.
Grand Primo. White with yellow cup; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.
White Pearl. White, extra fine, late; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.
Double Roman. White with yellow crown; each **2d.**; per doz. **1/6.**

All post paid.

Nerine.

Aurea. Beautiful golden yellow, sweet-scented; **1/-** each.
Japonica (Pink Spider Lily). The blooms are borne in clusters before the foliage appears, of a rich crimson, petals long and crimped; **6d.** each; **4/-** per doz., post paid.
Sariensis (Guernsey Lily). Flowers scarlet, of a wavy appearance; each **1/-**, post paid.

Ornithogalum.

Arabicum (Star of Bethlehem). A beautiful plant, throwing up a tall spike bearing white star-shaped flowers with a black centre; each **3d.**; per doz. **2/-.**
Thyrsoides (New) bears a very pretty pure white spike of bloom; **1/-** each; **10/-** per doz.

All post paid.

Ranunculus.

For bedding purposes these cannot be excelled. Coming into flower in early Spring, their brilliant colours and exquisite form at once strike the eye. Large heads of flowers carried on stems about 12 inches high. The individual flowers are about two inches in diameter and as full as the finest Camellia or Rose, beautifully imbricated. In planting bulbs, place claws downwards.
Persian. Of dwarf habit, useful for borders; per doz. **1/-**; per 100 **5/-.**
Turban. Large flowers, a mixture of single and double varieties; per doz. **1/-**; per 100 **5/-.**
French. The largest of all Ranunculus, very double flowers; per doz. **1/-**; per 100 **5/-.**
Asiaticus (Mixed). Colonial-grown. A very fine strain of large single and double blooms; per doz. **1/6**; per 100 **7/6.**
Scotch. A very pretty spangled variety. Makes a fine show; per doz. **1/6**; per 100 **7/6.**

All post paid.

Scilla.

Wood Hyacinth. Flower-spikes about six inches high, covered with small bell-shaped flowers similar to the hyacinth; colours: white, pink and blue; each **3d.**; per doz. **2/-**, post paid.

Snowflake.

Leucojum Æstivum. A well-known bulb, producing an abundance of pure white flowers tipped with green that peep out through a mass of dark-green foliage. Flowers last for days; per doz. **6d.**; per 100 **3/6.**
Leucojum Pulchellum Majus (Giant Snowflake). White fine large flowers; **2d.** each; **1/6** per doz.

All post paid.

Solomon's Seal.

Convallaria Vulgare. A handsome plant with strong stems 18 inches to 2 feet high, with erect leaves and pendant white flowers. Altogether it has a graceful appearance and makes a nice bush-house plant; each **6d.**, post paid.

Sparaxis.

These flowers are very much admired for their diversity and brilliancy of colour. They are of easy culture and very useful for cutting, and certain to please even the most exacting; tigred blotched, spotted, streaked and flushed in the most diverse and pleasing manner. Treat the same as Ixias.
Finest Mixed. Per doz. **1/6**; per 100 **7/6.**
Pulcherrima (Dierama). Very beautiful species, known as "Fairy Bells," produces stems 3 to 4 feet long, with pendulous, bell-shaped flowers, quite distinct from the ordinary Sparaxis; each **6d.**; per doz. **5/-.**

All post paid.

Bulbs Grown in Moss.

Daffodils and other bulbs may also be grown with remarkable success in bowls or pots, without drainage, in chopped sphagnum moss, mixed with, say, one-fourth of shell grit and a little charcoal to keep it open. Two or three lumps of charcoal should be placed in the bottom. The moss should be well moistened, then squeezed almost dry; it should be packed in fairly tight, just covering the bulbs. Afterwards, place them in a dark, cool, but airy place till top growth commences. For indoor decoration this is a charming method of growing bulbs. The great thing is to keep the moss damp, but without saturating it. We can supply bowls and moss suitable for this purpose.

Tritonias.

An attractive plant with erect foliage and flower-spikes about a foot high, covered with blossoms of the most brilliant colours, very hardy and free-blooming.
Mixed. Per doz. **1/-**; per 100 **6/-**, post paid.

Tuberose.

Too well known to need much description. The tall spikes of wax-like flowers, which are produced in abundance, are delightfully scented, and the individual flowers are excellent for small bouquets, and, like the Gladiolus, every bud will bloom if the spike is placed in water.
Tall Double. Spikes from three to four feet high.
Excelsior Pearl. One to one and a half feet high, very large double flowers.
Single. Three feet high; a graceful flower.

6d. per clump, or **9d.** post paid.

Tritoma (Torch Lily)

Grandiflora (Fiery Poker Plant). One of the grandest of all known plants for masses, lawns, terraces, also for exhibition purposes. Forms tufts of ribbon-like leaves, above which a flower-stalk three feet in height arises, surmounted with large heads of orange and scarlet flowers. Extremely hardy and flowers last a long while after they are cut; each **6d.**, post paid.

Tulips.

For beauty or brilliancy of colour Tulips are unequalled. They are of extremely easy culture, and exceedingly effective for beds and borders. They make a fine display when grown in pots, and are most suited to the colder districts.
Single. The variety and brilliancy of their colours help display; **2/6** per doz., post paid.
Double. The flowers last much longer than the single varieties; **3/-** per doz., post paid.

Watsonia (Bugle Lily)

A hardy and useful class of bulbous plants, with tall branching spikes of flowers resembling the Gladiolus.
Unique (New). Striped and mottled, shaded rosy pink and white; each **6d.**; **5/-** per doz.
Rosea. Handsome rose-coloured flowers; **4d.** each; **3/-** per doz.
O'Brienii alba. A real gem, flower spikes four to five feet high and much branched, covered with snow-white flowers; each **3d.**; per doz. **2/6.**

All post paid.

Zephyranthus.

Candida (The Swamp Lily). Hardy plants, with bright green foliage and white flowers shaded rose; per doz. **1/-.**

P. L. C. SHEPHERD & SON, LTD., 202 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

Special Collections of Choice Flowering Bulbs

For Cash Only. :: For Descriptions consult body of List. :: Post Paid.

Shepherd's 5s Collection——Post Paid.

Containing 70 Choice Bulbs.

12 Anemones, Single and Double Mixed.
6 Babianas, Mixed; very showy
12 Freesias, Mixed; sweet-scented
3 Hyacinths, Mixed; choice
6 Ixias, Mixed; beautiful colours
3 Narcissi, bunch-flowering, pretty
12 Ranunculus, Mixed; brilliant colours
2 Scillas, Mixed (Wood Hyacinths)
6 Snowflakes, white
6 Sparaxis, Mixed; graceful
2 Watsonias, White; superb

Shepherd's 10s Collection——Post Paid.

Containing 125 Choice Flowering Bulbs.

24 Anemones, Single and Double Mixed.
4 Babianas, Mixed; brilliant flowers
12 Daffodils, Mixed; old favourites.
12 Freesias, Mixed; very sweet
4 Gladioli, Mixed; superb blooms
4 Hyacinths, Mixed; beautiful
12 Ixias, Mixed; showy and graceful
6 Narcissi, Mixed; fragrant
2 Watsonias, white spikes
12 Ranunculus, Mixed; fine for bedding
3 Ornithogalums (Star of Bethlehem)
12 Snowflakes, very chaste
9 Sparaxis, Mixed; showy
9 Tritonias, Mixed; free flowering

Shepherd's 20s Collection——Post Paid.

Containing 200 Choice Flowering Bulbs.

24 Anemones, Single and Double Mixed.
12 Babianas, Mixed; nice for borders
12 Crocus, Mixed; very pretty
12 Daffodils, assorted named sorts
24 Freesias, Mixed; very fragrant
6 Gladiolus, Mixed; grand flowers
12 Hyacinths, Mixed; very choice
12 Ixias, Mixed; a graceful flower
6 Montbretias, Mixed; fine for cutting
12 Narcissi, named sorts
2 Nerine Japonica (Spider Lily)
6 Tulips, Mixed; lovely colours
24 Ranunculus, Mixed; brilliant colours
6 Scillas, Mixed (Wood Hyacinths)
12 Snowflakes, white
12 Tritonias, Mixed; choice
6 Watsonia alba, lovely spikes of white blooms.

DAFFODILS (All specially selected Bulbs).

Post Paid.

Col. **A.**—15 Choice Named Varieties .. .. for **3/-**
„ **B.**—25 „ „ „ 12 sorts „ **5/-**
„ **C.**—50 „ „ „ 18 sorts „ **10/-**
Col. **D.**—100 Choice Named Varieties, 20 sorts, for **15/-**
„ **E.**—150 „ „ „ 25 sorts „ **20/-**

HARDY BULBS (For Massing in Beds and Borders).

Anemones, Single Mixed	5/- per 100	**Ranunculus,** Mixed	5/- per 100
„ Double Mixed	5/- „	**Snowflakes**	3/6 „
Hyacinths, Mixed Sorts	30/- „	**Sparaxis,** Mixed	7/6 „
Daffodils, Named Sorts	6/- „	**Ixias,** Mixed	5/- „
Narcissus, Mixed, Bunch-flowering	9/- „	**Freesia refracta alba**	3/- „
		Tritonias, Mixed	6/- „

Special Quotations for Larger Lots.

FLORAL SPECIALITIES. :: Choice Flower Seeds.

For Bush or Glass House.

Begonia. Tuberous-rooted Single or Double Mixed; **1/-** per pkt.
Calceolaria. Choicest Mixed, Tigred and Spotted; **1/-** per pkt.
Cineraria. Giant flowered, brilliant colours; **1/-** per pkt.
Cyclamen. All the best large sorts mixed; **1/-** per pkt.
Gloxinia. A very fine strain, handsome flowers; **1/-** per pkt.
Primula. Chinese Primrose, delicate shades; **1/-** per pkt.
Set of Six Superb Sorts for **5/6,** post paid.

Early Winter Flowering Sweet Peas

"Yarrawa Spencer." The beautiful new winter flowering Spencer Sweet Pea, in Red and Pink shades only; large well-formed blooms carried on long strong stems, and will flower right through the winter and into the summer. Price **1/-** per pkt.

Early Flowering Sweet Peas.

Named Sorts.

One packet each 12 varieties for **4/6** or one packet each six sorts for **2/6,** post paid.
Choice Mixed Varieties. **1/-** per pkt., post paid.

Superb Giant Flowered Nice Stocks

Almond Blossom. White shaded blush.
Beauty of Nice. Beautiful flesh pink.
Crimson King. Large, well-formed spikes.
Pride of Kellar. Purple mauve.
Queen Alexandra. Rosy purple.
Soliel de Nice. Creamy yellow.
All **6d.** per pkt., or set of six for **2/6,** post paid.
Nice Type Mixed. **1/-** per pkt.

Pansy.

Shepherd's Incomparable Mixed. The most beautiful known, and best "truly Giant" flowered variety. For extraordinary size of the flower and their endless varieties of colour, combined with perfection of form and velvety texture this strain is undoubtedly the best strain of Pansies in the world.
We offer this strain with every confidence; 1/- and **2/-** per pkt., post paid.

Delphinium.

Shepherd's Superb Mixed. A beautiful strain saved from choice spikes, and containing Kelways' Choicest Show Varieties; **1/-** per pkt.

P. L. C. Shepherd & Son, Ltd.

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Seedsmen, Nurserymen, Florists—202 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

Simmons Ltd., Sydney.—47835

Trees, Shrubs, and Flowering Plants—continued.

Name.	Color.	Ht. in ft.	Class.	s.	d.
Deutzia Pride of Rochester,	double white	4	D	1	0
Fine hardy dwarf flowering shrubs.					
Diervillea (Wiegelia) alba,	white	6	D	1	0
Diervillea lavalli,	deep red	5	D	1	0
Diervillea rosea,	rose	5	D	1	0
Diervillea variegata,	flesh	5	D	1	0
Old English favourites, brilliant and profuse bloomers, and hardy.					
Diosma ericoides,	white	3	E	1	6
A sweetly perfumed and beautiful shrub, very hardy.					
Diplacus glutinosus,	orange	2	E	1	0
A useful plant, being nearly always in flower.					
Diplopappus fruticans,	lilac	1½	E	1	0
An extremely showy little border plant.					
Dombeya Mastersi,	white	8	E	1	0
Dombeya Dregiana,	white	10	E	1	0
Splendid shrubs, suitable for large borders, very hardy.					
Doryanthes excelsa,	red	6	E	1	0
The gigantic Lily, sending up a stem 12 feet high, with a large head of flowers.					
Doryphora sassafras,	white	60	E	1	0
A handsome growing tree.					
Dracaena australis		10	E	1	0
***Dracaena draco** (Dragon's Blood)		10	E	1	0
Dracaena rubra		10	E	1	0
Dracaena stricta		12	E	1	0
Beautiful palm-like trees, very hardy and valuable for effect in large plantations.					
Duranta plumieri,	blue	8	E	1	0
Duranta alba,	white	6	E	1	0
Good hardy shrubs, suitable for hedges. (See hedge plants).					
Echium candicans		3	E	1	0
Showy plant producing immense spikes of bright blue flowers.					
Edwardsia microphylla (Kowhai),	yellow	12	E	1	0
Pretty fern-like foliage.					
Elæocarpus cyaneus,	white	20	E	1	6
A splendid flowering tree, with lovely fringed bell-shaped flowers.					
Elæagnus variegatus		10	E	1	6
A hardy shrub, with handsome variegated foliage.					
Elderberry (See Sambucus).					
Elm (See Ulmus).					
Erica (See Special List).					
Erythrina Bidwilli,	crimson	10	D	1	6
Erythrina caffra,	red	20	D	1	6
Erythrina cristagalli,	scarlet	10	D	1	6
Erythrina compacta		2	D	1	6
Gorgeous flowering plants.					
Escallonia macrantha,	red	3	E	1	0
Escallonia montavidiensis,	white	12	E	1	6
Escallonia rubra,	red	3	E	1	0
Fast-growing, showy flowering shrubs, very hardy.					
Eucalyptus citriodora (Lemon Gum)		50	E	1	0
Eucalyptus corynocalyx (Sugar Gum)		50	E	1	0
Eucalyptus ficifolia,	crimson	10	E	1	6
Eucalyptus globulus (Blue Gum)		100	E	1	0
Eucalyptus calyophylla (Red Gum)		50	E	1	0
Most desirable trees for large plantations. The leaves of Citriodora have a delightfully refreshing perfume. Ficifolia is a gorgeous flowering shrub, and Globulus purifies the atmosphere by absorbing noxious gasses.					
Eugenia jambosa (Rose Apple)		20	E	1	6
Eugenia myrtifolia (Brazil Cherry)		10	E	1	0
Eugenia Smithi (Lili-pili)		20	E	1	0
Beautiful hardy shrubs, attractive for their richly-coloured fruit which are borne in great abundance.					
Euonymus albus variegatus		6	E	1	0
Euonymus japonicus variegatus		6	E	1	0
Euonymus radicans variegatus		4	E	1	0
Euonymus aureus variegatus		4	E	1	0
Handsome hardy shrubs, with fine foliage.					

Name.	Color.	Ht. in ft.	Class.	s.	d.
Euphorbia splendens,	scarlet	3	E	1	0
Suitable for pot culture or open border, being very hardy.					
Eupomatia laurina,	white	10	E	1	0
A highly perfumed flower, with beautiful glossy green foliage.					
Exochorda Alberti (Pearl Bush)		7	D	1	6
Flowers are pure white, profuse bloomer, a really fine shrub.					
Fabiana imbricata,	white	4	E	1	6
Pretty heath-like plant.					
Fagus sylvatica (Beech)		60	D	1	0
Fagus purpurea (Purple Beech)		30	D	1	6
Grand ornamental trees, suitable for cold climates.					
Ficus australis (Port Jackson Fig)		60	E	1	0
Ficus Benjaminii (The Weeping Fig)		40	E	1	6
Ficus elastica (the true India Rubber Tree)		60	E	1	6
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig)		100	E	1	0
Ficus eugenoides		40	E	1	0
Splendid trees for rock soil, where it is difficult to grow ordinary trees; they will grow anywhere.					
Fiddlewood (See Citharexylum).					
Flame Tree (See Brachychiton).					
Flowering Cypress (See Tamarix).					
Fourcroya gigantea variegata		8	E	1	6
Very ornamental for lawns or large shrubberies and park planting.					
Franciscea americana,	pale yellow	4	E	1	6
Franciscea latifolia,	purple	6	E	1	6
Franciscea uniflora,	blue and white	5	E	1	6
Beautiful flowering plants.					
Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)		50	D	1	0
Fraxinus aurea (Golden Ash)		50	D	2	6
Magnificent ornamental trees, suitable for cold districts.					
Gardenia florida, fl. pl.,	white	6	E	1	6
Gardenia globosa,	white	12	E	1	0
Gardenia magnifica,	white	4	E	1	6
Most beautiful and fragrant flowering shrubs, with attractive foliage.					
Gerbera (African Daisy) (See Herbaceous List, page 52).					
Genista canariensis,	yellow, sweet scented	4	E	1	0
Giant Lily (See Doryanthes).					
Glory Pea (See Clianthus).					
Goldfussia ainsophylla,	lilac	3	E	1	0
Grevillea robusta,	orange	50	E	1	0
Grevillea Hilliana,	white	25	E	1	6
A magnificent tree with beautiful fern-like leaves; robusta is the Silky Oak of Queensland. A useful timber.					
Grewia occidentalis,	purple	10	E	1	0
A useful semi-trailing shrub.					
Guelder Rose (See Viburnum).					
Gum Tree (See Eucalyptus).					
Habrothamnus elegans, carmine (also see Cestrums)		4	E	1	0
Habrothamnus fascicularis,	scarlet	4	E	1	0
Beautiful hardy border plants nearly always in flower.					
Hawthorn (See Cratægus, page 46).					
Heath (See Erica, Special List, page 56).					
Hebeclinum ianthinum,	lilac	2	E	1	0
Most attractive border plant; a profuse bloomer.					
Heliotropium aureum,	blue	2	E	1	0
Heliotropium La Petite Negresse,	dark blue	3	E	1	0
Heliotropium President Garfield,	mauve	3	E	1	0
Heliotropium White Lady,	white	2	E	1	0
The perfume of the Heliotrope cannot well be surpassed; rarely out of flower.					
Hibiscus Andersoni,	carmine, dark eye	4	E	1	0
Hibiscus Harwoodi,	beautiful pink	4	E	1	6
Hibiscus General Courtigis,	crimson	4	E	1	0
Hibiscus mutabilis,	Chinese Rose, double pink	8	D	1	0
Hibiscus mutabilis,	Chinese Rose, double white	8	D	1	0
Hibiscus rosa sinensis,	crimson	8	E	1	0
Hibiscus rosa fl. pl.,	crimson	4	E	1	0
Hibiscus syriacus,	varieties	6	D	1	0
Hibiscus tropicus (beautiful Rose)		5	E	1	6

Trees, Shrubs, and Flowering Plants—continued.

Name.	Color.	Ht. in ft.	Class.	s.	d.
Hibiscus chrysanthus,	yellow, dark eye	4	E	1	6
Hibiscus Island Queen,	a beautiful large flowering pink	5	E	2	0

(Also see Hedge Plants.)

Most brilliant and showy flowering shrubs.

Holly (See Ilex).
Horse Chestnut (See Esculus).

Hydrangea cyanoclada,	black stemmed dark blue	4	D	1	0
Hydrangea hortensis,	white to pink	4	D	1	0
Hydrangea japonica,	blue to white	4	D	1	0
Hydrangea otaksa,	light rose	4	D	1	0
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora,	white	4	D	1	6
Hydrangea Thomas Hogg,	white	4	D	1	0
Hydrangea variegata,	blue	3	D	1	0

Enormous flowers and large attractive foliage; hardy useful shrubs. Variegata has beautiful variegated foliage.

Hypericum moseranium,	yellow	2	E	1	0
Hypericum tricolor,	variegated, yellow	2	E	1	6

Very hardy showy dwarf flowering shrubs.

Ilex aquifolium	(English Holly)	20	E	1	0
Ilex cornuta	(Chinese Holly)	8	E	1	0
Ilex cornuta Golden Queen		8	E	2	0
Ilex cornuta Silver Queen		8	E	1	6

Very attractive foliage and hardy in the coldest districts.

Indigofera decora,	pink and white	2	E	1	0

A neat little border shrub.

Inga pulcherrima,	scarlet	15	E	1	6

One of the most gorgeous flowering shrubs, with beautiful foliage.

Iochroma tubulosa,	blue	9	E	1	6

Quick-growing handsome shrub.

Jacaranda mimosæfolia,	blue	30	D	1	0

A gorgeous flowering half-tree, with graceful fern-like foliage.

Jasminum fruticans (Yellow Jasmine). See Climbers.

		8	E	1	0

Grand old favourite, producing a profusion of flowers.

Justicia carnea,	flesh	2	E	1	0
Justicia adhitoda,	white	8	E	1	0

Pretty little border shrubs.

Kerria japonica, fl. pl.,	yellow	4	D	1	0

Kurrajong (See Sterculea).
Laburnum (See Cytisus).

Lagerstrœmia alba,	white	10	D	1	6
Lagerstrœmia indica,	red	10	D	1	6

Gorgeous flowering shrubs of rapid growth.

Lagunaria Patersoni,	pink	25	E	1	0

Suitable for situations exposed to the sea.

Lasiandra macrantha,	purple	8	E	1	0
Lasiandra rosea,	pink	4	E	1	0

Constant, profuse and beautiful flowering shrubs.

Laurel (See Cerasus; also Hedge Plants).

Laurus nobilis	(Sweet Bay)	30	E	1	6

A splendid hardy tree, with leaves highly perfumed.

Laurustinus (See Viburnum).

Lavendula spica,	English lavender			0	6
Lavendula stæchas,	French lavender			1	0

Sweetly perfumed old favourites.

Ligustrum sinensis,	white, free-flowering	15	E	1	0
Ligustrum japonicum, white		12	E	1	0
Ligustrum lucidum,	white	20	E	1	0
Ligistrum lucidum, variegatum		8	E	1	6

(Also see Hedge Plants.)

Handsome ornamental shrubs, hardy and attractive foliage.

Lilac (See Syringa).
Lili-Pili (See Eugenia).
Lime or Linden (See Tilia).

Linum trigynum,	yellow	2	E	1	0
Liquidambar styraciflua		20	D	1	6

The leaves of this tree turn crimson in the Autumn and are beautiful for decoration.

Liriodendron tulipiferum	(Tulip tree)	60	D	1	6

A noble tree, with splendid foliage and handsome flowers, likes a cold climate.

Name.	Color.	Ht. in ft.	Class.	s.	d.
Lonicera fragrantissima,	white, shrubby Honeysuckle	6	E	1	0

Lophostemon (See Tristania).

Mackaya bella,	lilac, nice foliage and pretty flowers	3	E	1	0
Macadamia ternifolia	(Queensland Nut), white	20	E	1	0

A splendid hardy ornamental tree, with holly-like foliage, producing edible nuts in profusion.

Magnolia anonæfolia,	claret, port wine	10	E	1	6
Magnolia conspicua,	purple and white	20	D	1	6
Magnolia fuscata,	yellow	10	E	1	6
Magnolia grandiflora,	white	30	E	1	6
Magnolia purpurea,	purple	15	D	1	6
Magnolia stellata,	white	10	D	1	6

Grand ornamental shrubs, profuse bloomers and fine foliage. Grandiflora is about the noblest flowering tree known, large and beautifully perfumed flowers.

Mahonia (See Berberis)

Malpighia glabra,	pink, a profuse flowering shrub	4	E	1	6

Maple (See Acer).
Marguerite (See Chrysanthemum frutescens, page 52).
May (See Spiræa).

Melia azadarach,	lilac (White Cedar)	40	D	1	0

A most rapid growing and profuse flowering tree; very hardy, useful for new plantations.

Metrosideros tomentosus,	scarlet	25	E	1	6

A grand flowering tree, suitable for cold climates.

Mimosa julibrissin,	pink	12	E	1	6

Mock Orange (See Philadelphus).
Moreton Bay Chestnut (See Castanospermum).
Moreton Bay Fig (See Ficus).
Mountain Ash (See Pyrus).

***Murraya exotica,**	white	8	E	1	6

Compact shrub, flowers of exquisite fragrance.

Myrtus communis,	white (Myrtle)	6	E	1	6

The perfume of the Myrtle is simply delightful.

Nandina domestica,	crimson	5	E	1	6

A graceful flowering shrub.

Nerium (Oleanders) madonna grandiflorum,	pure white, large, double	10	E	1	6
Nerium Professor Martin,	crimson	20	E	1	0
Nerium punctatum,	light pink, single	10	E	1	0
Nerium splendens,	pink, single	20	E	1	0
Nerium splendens giganteum, fl. pl.,	double, pink	10	E	1	0

Fine hardy flowering shrubs; can hardly be misplaced.

New Zealand Flax (See Phormium).
Oak (See Quercus).

Ochna Miltiflora,	yellow	4	E	1	0

A very interesting plant, producing fragrant flowers and berries, black and scarlet.

Olea vulgaris (European Olive). See Hedge Plants and Fruit Trees.

Oleander (See Nerium).
Olive (See Olea).

Osmanthus illicifolius		6	E	1	0
Osmanthus illicifolius variegatus		6	E	1	0

Compact dwarf holly-like shrubs, very hardy.

***Peach Flowering** (Se Fruit Trees, page 67).

Pæonia Moutan,	pink (Tree Pæonia)	3	D	2	6

Producing enormous blooms often eight inches in diameter.

(Also see Herbaceous List.)

Pampas Grass (Gynerium) See Herbaceous List, page 52)

Paulownia imperialis,	lilac	30	D	2	0

A noble flowering tree for cold districts; handsome foliage and rapid grower.

Pepper Tree (See Schinus).
Petunia (See page 52).
Penstemons (See page 52).

Philadelphus coronarius,	white	4	E	1	0
Philadelphus grandiflorus,	white	4	D	1	0
Philadelphus multiflorus plenus,	white	5	D	1	6

Very hardy and useful shrubs, producing a profusion of pure white perfumed flowers.

Phlox perennial (See page 52).

Phormium tenax	(New Zealand Flax)	5	E	1	0

For Dozen Rates see p. 45.

Trees, Shrubs, and Flowering Plants—continued.

Name.	Color.	Ht. in ft.	Class.	s.	d
Phormium tenax variegatum		7	E	1	6
Useful for ties, as well as ornamental; very hardy.					
Photinia serrulata (Chinese Hawthorn),	white	10	E	1	0
A splendid free flowering shrub for any climate.					
Phygelius capensis, coral red and yellow	flowers on long stems; first-class shrub	3	E	1	0
Pittosporum crassæfolium		15	E	1	0
Pittosporum eugenoides,	brown	15	E	1	0
Pittosporum eugenoides variegatum		10	E	1	6
Pittosporum nigrescens,	dark brown	10	E	1	0
Pittosporum undulatum,	cream	25	E	1	0
Hardy ornamental shrubs of great beauty; useful for hedges, as well as for general planting. (See Hedge Plants.)					
Platanus orientalis (Plane Tree)		50	D	1	0
A noble, quick growing tree, with fine foliage; will grow in any climate.					
Plectranthus Eckloni,	blue	5	E	1	0
Plumbago capensis,	blue	5	E	1	0
Plumbago capensis alba,	white	5	E	1	0
Profuse flowering hardy shrubs. (Also see Hedge Plants.)					
Plumeria acuminata,	yellow and white (frangipanni plant)	10	E	1	6
Produces sweet scented flowers in abundance.					
Poinciana Gilliesi,	yellow	6	D	1	0
Beautiful free flowering shrub.					
Poinsettia pulcherrima,	scarlet	12	D	1	6
Showy Autumn flowering shrub.					
Pomegranate (See Punica).					
Poplar (See Populus).					
Populus argentea (Silver Poplar)		40	D	1	0
Populus argentea bolleana (does not throw suckers),	Silver	40	D	1	0
Populus dilitata (upright Poplar)		60	D	1	0
Hardy trees of very rapid growth.					
Privet (See Ligustrum, also Hedge Plants).					
Protea mellifera (Cape honey flower),	yellow	10	E	1	6
Prunus chinensis alba, fl. pl.		6	D	1	6
Prunus chinensis rosea, fl. pl.		6	D	1	6
Prunus triloba,,	rose	6	D	1	6
Prunus pissardi		12	D	1	6
Pissardi is an ornamental species, having splendid coppery- crimson foliage, strikingly pretty.					
Punica granatum (Pomegranate)		10	D	1	0
Punica granatum flora plena,	double scarlet	10	D	1	6
Punica granatum alba plena,	double white	6	D	1	6
Brilliant hardy shrub, very attractive.					
Pyrus aucuparia (Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree)		30	D	1	6
Pyrus japonica,	scarlet	8	D	1	0
Pyrus japonica alba,	white	6	D	1	0
Splendid shrubs for cold districts, attractive alike for their foliage and flowers.					
Queensland Nut (See Macadamia).					
Quercus coccinea (Scarlet Oak)		30	D	1	0
Quercus ilex,	evergreen	40	E	1	6
Quercus pedunculata (English Oak)		60	D	1	0
Quercus virens (Evergreen Oak)		60	E	1	6
Grand ornamental trees for park and pleasure grounds, suitable for the coldest climate.					
Raphiolepis indica,	white (Indian Hawthorn)	4	E	1	0
Raphiolepis intermedia,	white	8	E	1	0
Raphiolepis ovata,	white	4	E	1	0
The hardy shrubs. Indica forms a fine hedge. (See Hedge Plants.)					
Rhagodia Hastata (Salt Bush). See Hedge Plants.					
Rhododendron,	several imported varieties, each	5s. to		7	6
Gorgeous flowering shrubs of surpassing beauty, suitable for cold districts.					
Rhus succedanea (Wax Tree)		10	E	1	0
Rhus vernicifera (The Lacquer Tree)		10	D	1	6
The leaves of these plants turn a bright crimson in the Autumn, and are very attractive.					

Name.	Color.	Ht. in ft.	Class.	s.	d
Rondeletia anomala,	scarlet	2	E	1	6
Rondeletia versicolor,	salmon	4	E	1	6
Brilliant little border plants.					
Rosmarinus officinalis,	rosemary	4	E	1	0
Russellia juncea, scarlet		6	E	1	0
Most attractive free flowering plant.					
Salix babylonica (Weeping Willow)		60	D	1	0
The Willow is most attractive in Spring when bursting into leaf; it will grow in wet situations.					
Salvia (See Herbaceous Plants).					
Sambucus argentea variegata		10	D	1	0
Sambucus aurea (Golden Elder)		10	D	1	0
Sambucus laciniata,	cut leaved	8	D	1	6
Schinus molle (Pepper Tree)		25	E	1	0
One of the best ornamental tree-shrubs in cultivation; hardy and very graceful habit.					
Scolopia Browni		25	E	2	0
A fine quick-growing ornamental shade tree.					
Silky Oak (See Grevillea).					
Snowball Tree (See Viburnum).					
Snowberry (See Symphoria).					
Spanish Chestnut (See Nuts, Special List).					
Sparteum junceum (Spanish Broom),	yellow	6	E	1	6
Sparteum multiflorum album,	white	7	D	1	6
Sparteum scoparium (English Broom),	yellow	6	D	1	0
Free flowering shrubs, suitable for any climate.					
Spiræa Anthony Waterer,	rich crimson	2	D	1	0
Spiræa ariæfolia		2	D	1	6
Spiræa Douglasi,	rose	3	D	1	0
Spiræa grandiflora,	white	4	D	1	0
Spiræa caryopteris mastocanthus,	blue spirea	6	D	1	0
Spiræa Reevesiana,	white, single	4	D	1	0
Spiræa Reevesiana, fl. pl.,	double white	4	D	1	0
Most attractive flowering shrubs; can hardly be misplaced.					
Stenocarpus Cunninghami,	crimson	25	E	1	6
An exceedingly handsome tree with highly ornamental foliage and brilliant flowers.					
Sterculia diversifolia (Kurrajong)		30	E	1	0
Sterculia acerifolia (The Flame Tree)		30	E	1	0
Hardy trees adapted for any climate.					
Sterlitzia augusta,	yellow and blue	4	E	1	6
Sterlitzia regina,	yellow and blue	4	E	2	6
Remarkable plants; continuously in bloom, very attractive.					
Styrax Japonica,	white	10	D	1	6
Nice flowering shrub.					
Sutherlandia frutescens,	scarlet	3	E	1	0
Sweet Bay (See Laurus).					
Sweet Verbena (See Aloysia).					
Sycamore (See Acer).					
Symphoria racemosa variegatus (snow berry)		3	D	1	6
Very ornamental, hardy in any climate.					
Syncarpia laurifolia (Turpentine)		100	E	1	0
A grand hardy tree, will do anywhere.					
Syringa vulgaris,	lilac	12	D	1	0
Syringa alba,	white	12	D	1	6
We can also supply grafted plants of named double and single sorts, **2s. 6d.** each.					
Suitable for cold climates; profuse flowering shrubs.					
Tamarix Gallica (Flowering Cypress),	pink	12	D	1	0
A graceful free flowering shrub.					
Tecoma capensis,	crimson	8	E	1	0
Tecoma Mackeni,	light rose	6	E	1	6
Tecoma Smithi,	yellow	6	E	1	0
Tecoma velutina,	yellow	5	E	1	0
Splendid shrubs, producing a profusion of beautiful flowers for a long season. (Also see Hedge Plants.)					
Telopea speciosissima,	crimson	10	E	1	6
The well-known national flower, Waratah.					

Trees, Shrubs, and Flowering Plants—continued.

Name.	Color.	Ht. in ft.	Class.	s.	d.
Tilia Europæa (Linden)	.. .. ..	50	D	1	6
Fine ornamental tree for cold climates.					
Toxicophlæa spectabilis,	white	5	E	1	6
Handsome shrub, with attractive foliage.					
Tree Lucerne (See Cytisus).					
Tree of Heaven (See Ailanthus).					
Tristania conferta (Lophostemon)	..	50	E	1	0
A magnificent fast-growing hardy shade tree, highly ornamental.					
Tulip Tree (See Liriodendron)					
Turpentine (See Syncarpia).					
Ulmus campestris (English Elm)	.. ..	80	D	1	0
Ulmus chinensis (Chinese Elm)	.. ..	30	E	1	6
Grand ornamental trees for cold climates.					
Verbena (See page 53).					
Veronica Andersoni,	blue	4	E	1	0
Veronica Andersoni variegata,	blue ..	4	E	1	6
Veronica gracilis,	white	5	E	1	6
Veronica Hulkei,	lavender	4	E	1	0
Veronica Imperialis,	magenta-red ..	3	E	1	0
Veronica Lobeliæoides,	blue	3	E	1	0
Beautiful hardy border plants, most useful for cut flowers.					
Viburnum opulum,	white (Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree)	10	D	1	0
Viburnum Macrocephalum	(Giant Snowball Tree	12	D	2	6
Viburnum Sieboldi,	white	6	E	1	0
Viburnum suspensum,	white	10	E	1	0
Viburnum tinum,	white (Laurustinus) ..	6	E	1	0
Viburnum tinum lucidum,	white	6	E	1	0
Valuable hardy flowering shrubs; will grow anywhere. (Also see Hedge Plants.)					
Vitex trifolia, variegata,	blue	4	E	1	6
Useful and very ornamental shrub.					
Waratah (See Telopea).					
Wattle (See Acacia).					
White Cedar (See Melia).					
Wiegelia (See Diervillea).					
Wigandia caracasana,	blue	12	E	1	6
Showy flowering shrub, with large dark green foliage.					
Willow (See Salix).					
Yucca Alœfolia (variegata, white)	..	8	E	2	6
Yucca filamentosa,	white (Adam's Needle)	3	E	1	0
Yucca recurva,	white	5	E	1	6
Variegata is a splendid plant as a single specimen in any prominent position; they are well worthy of a place in any garden.					

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS.

Climbers are highly desirable, their graceful habit and varied blooms adding much to the general effect of a plantation.

They can be trained at will, and employed as screens for shutting out unsightly objects, covering old walls, fences, stumps, etc.

A luxuriant growth of vines is one of the greatest adjuncts to the beautifying of any home or building, even a wire fence, dead tree trunk, and bare walls, are most picturesque when softened by climbing plants.

Plants priced 1s. each, 10s. per dozen; plants priced 1s. 6d. each, 15s. per dozen. Postage or freight extra.

*Hardy in Climates similar to that of Sydney. Those not marked may be regarded as hardy to Australia.

Name.	Color.	Ht. in ft.	Class.	s.	d.
Akebia quinata	.. ..	15	E	1	6
A handsome climber from Japan, with clusters of lilac brown flowers.					
Ampelopsis hederacea (Virginia Creeper)		20	D	1	0
Ampelopsis Sieboldtii variegata	.. ..	15	D	1	6
Beautiful white and pink variegated foliage.					
Ampelopsis Veitchi	.. ..	20	D	1	0
Hardy foliage plants, most attractive in Autumn, when the leaves assume a brilliant crimson colour; they cling to almost any thing.					
Antigonon leptopus,	rose	50	E	1	6
Beautiful clusters of flowers.					
Aristolochia elegans,	purple and white ..	12	E	1	6
(Dutchman's Pipe.) Attractive pitcher-like flowers.					
Asparagus plumosus	.. .. ..	8	E	1	0
Asparagus tenuissimus	.. .. ..	6	E	1	0
Climbing asparagus fern. (Also see Herbaceous List.)					
Beaumontia grandiflora,	white	20	E	2	0
A magnificent flowering climber, producing large white trumpet-shaped flowers, highly perfumed.					
Bignonia australis (Wonga Wonga Vine)		30	E	1	0
Bignonia capreolata,	orange and red ..	20	E	1	0
Bignonia excelsa,	cream	20	E	1	0
Bignonia jasminoides,	flesh	20	E	1	0
Bignonia Lindleyana,	lilac	15	E	1	0
Bignonia rosea,	light rose	20	E	1	0
Bignonia tweediana,	yellow	20	E	1	0
Bignonia venusta,	orange	20	E	1	0
Splendid free flowering, hardy climbers, well worthy of cultivation.					
***Bougainvillea braziliense,**	rose ..	20	E	1	6
***Bougainvillea glabra,**	mauve	16	E	1	6
***Bougainvillea glabra Sanderiana,**	violet	16	E	1	6
***Bougainvillea magnifica,**	reddish purple	15	E	2	0
***Bougainvillea speciosa,**	purple, white centre	12	E	1	6
***Bougainvillea spectabilis,**	magenta ..	25	E	1	6
Nothing can surpass the grandeur and brilliancy of these truly magnificent climbers. (Also see Hedge Plants.)					
Canavallia Bonariensis,	pink	50	E	1	6
One of the most rapid growing climbers, beautiful glossy green foliage and pink flowers.					
Cobæa scandens,	purple	20	E	1	0
Quick growing, large handsome flowers.					
Clematis Jackmani,	varieties	10	D	2	0
Dolichos lignosus,	pink	25	E	1	0
Dolichos lignosus alba,	white	25	E	1	0
Very fast growing, good for covering unsightly objects.					
Ficus stipulata (Climbing Fig)	.. ..	25	E	1	0
Ficus minima (Climbing Fig)	.. ..	15	E	1	0
Clinging to walls, trees, fences, etc. Useful for covering unsightly objects.					
Gelsemium sempervirens,	yellow ..	10	E	1	0
A neat climber, with perfumed flowers.					
Hedera helix (Ivy)	.. .. ..	40	E	1	0
Hedera helix variegata	.. .. ..	20	E	1	6
Hedera tricolor marginata	.. .. ..	10	E	1	6
Very useful robust looking climbers, with beautiful foliage.					
Honeysuckle (See Lonicera).					
Hoya carnosa (Wax Flower),	pale pink ..	12	E	1	0
Hoya carnosa variegata,	lovely climbers	4	E	1	6
Ipomæa alba grandiflora,	white moon flower	20	E	1	0
Ipomæa Hardyi,	pink	15	E	1	0
Ipomæa Leari,	blue	50	E	1	0
Most rapid growers, with large showy flowers.					

Spray freely with "Jeyes" Wash to keep down insect pests.

Hardy Climbing Plants—continued.

Name. Color.	Ht. in ft.	Class.	s.	d.
Ivy (See Hedera).				
Jasminum gracilis, cream	10	E	1	0
Jasminum grandiflorum, white	15	E	1	0
Jasminum officinale, white	10	E	1	0
Jasminum primulinum, yellow, large flowering	10	E	1	6
Jasminum poicoiceum, white, star-like flowers	8	E	1	6
Jasminum ponticum, white	8	E	1	0
Fragrant, chaste, and beautiful flowers.				
Lonicera aurea reticulata, white	10	E	1	0
Lonicera caprifolium, English honeysuckle	15	E	1	6
Lonicera flexuosa, white	15	E	1	0
Lonicera japonica, yellow	15	E	1	0
Lonicera tartarica splendens, scarlet	10	E.	1	6
Lonicera gigantea, a new sort, flowers 8 inches long, and of a pretty clear yellow		E	1	6
Grand hardy, fragrant climbers, of rapid growth.				
Manettia bicolor	4	E	1	6
A brilliant and beautiful dwarf climber.				
Mandevillea suaveolens, white	25	D	1	0
A grand free flowering climber; beautiful.				
Medeola asparagoides myrtifolia (smilax)	6	E	1	0
Moonflower (See Ipomæa).				
***Passiflora Constance Elliott,** white	20	E	1	0
Passiflora Empress Eugene, lilac	30	E	1	0
Passiflora edulis (passion fruit)	12	E	0	6
Passiflora Enyesford Gem, purplish scarlet	12	E	1	6
Fast growing, with most attractive flowers.				
Phaseolus caracalla (Snail Flower), lavender	30	E	1	0
One of the finest climbers, producing a profusion of blooms of curious snail-like form.				
***Quisqualis indica,** red	20	E	1	6
A neat and graceful plant.				
Rhyncospermum jasminoides, white	15	E	1	0
Rhyncospermum jasminoides variegata, white	10	E	1	6
Rhyncospermum radicans, white	8	E	1	0
Rhyncospermum radicans variegata, white	6	E	1	0
Exceedingly pretty and fragrant flowers.				
Snail Flower (See Phaseolus).				
Solanum jasminoides grandiflora, white	20	E	1	0
Solanum Seaforthianum	15	E	1	0
Beautiful clusters of blue flowers.				
Solanum Wendlandi	20	D	1	0
Superb summer flowering vines. Colour, an attractive shade of lavender blue, strikingly beautiful.				
Solandra grandiflora, flesh colour	20	D	1	6
Large trumpet-shaped flowers, very showy.				
Stephanotis floribunda, white	10	E	2	6
A beautiful perfumed climber.				
Stigmaphyllon ciliatum, yellow	20	E	1	0
Large showy foliage and pretty flowers.				
Tacsonia exoniensis, pink	20	E	1	0
Tacsonia ignea, scarlet	20	E	1	0
Tacsonia mollissima, crimson (white passion fruit)	20	E	1	0
Tacsonia Van Volxemi, crimson	20	E	1	0
Cannot be surpassed as quick-growing climbers, with very handsome flowers like passion flowers, with very brilliant colours.				
Tecoma radicans, scarlet	20	D	1	0
Thunbergia coccinea, scarlet	20	E	1	0
Thunbergia laurifolia, lilac	20	E	1	0
Splendid fast growing climbers.				
Vinca major, variegata (Periwinkle), blue	6	E	1	0
Free flowering old English favourite trailer.				
Virginian Creeper (See Ampleopsis).				
Vitis Antartica (Native Grape)	25	E	1	6
Fast growing evergreen climber.				
Wax Flower (See Hoya).				
Wistaria sinensis, lilac	20	D	1	0
Wistaria sinensis alba, white	20	D	1	6
Wistaria magnifica, blue	60	E	1	6
Gorgeous and profuse flowerers, very strong growers and hardy.				

Herbaceous, Tuberous-Rooted and Soft-Wooded Plants.

Also POT PLANTS FOR BUSH HOUSE AND GLASS-HOUSE.

SEND FOR COMPLETE BULB LIST ISSUED IN JANUARY.

This section should be largely represented in every collection, comprising, as it does, the most brilliant and easily cultivated of all flowering plants; it also includes beautiful foliage plants. A judicious selection will render a garden gay with flowers and foliage the whole year round. Many species are well adapted for pot culture for verandahs or conservatory.

Abbreviations: Cl.—Climbers; G.—Greenhouse; B.—Bush-house. Those not marked for the open ground

Name. Color.	s.	d.
Acalpyha Brownii (G.), leaves blotched bronzy green and red markings	1	6
Agapanthus (African Lily). See Bulbs, page 39.		
Agathœa cœlestis (blue Marguerite), a charming little plant	1	0
Aloe, several varieties, neat plants for rockeries	1	0
Alternanthera (See Edging Plants, page 44).		
Anemone japonica, pure white flowers	1	0
Anemone Whirlwind, double white	1	0
Anthericum variegatum (B.), white	0	6
Anthurium crystallinum (G.), a magnificent plant, with large beautifully-veined leaves	2	6
Anthurium Warocqueanum (G.), a fine plant, with leaves attaining a length of 30 to 40 inches	2	6
Ananas sativa variegata (G.), a most beautiful variegated pineapple	2	0
Aralia sieboldi (B.), handsome foliage plant, good for decoration	1	6
Aralia sieboldi variegata (B.), a variegated form of above	2	6
Ardisia crenulata (B.), a very attractive little plant, producing a profusion of scarlet berries throughout the winter	1	0

Name. Color.	s.	d.
Arums and Callas (See Bulbs, page 39).		
Asparagus Sprengerii (B. Cl.), from	0	9
Asparagus Plumosus (B. Cl.), from	0	9
Asparagus Tenuissimus (B. Cl.), from	0	9
Beautiful evergreen climbers, for bush-house and pot culture; lovely feathery foliage.		
Aspidistra variegata (B.), handsome variegated foliage	1	6
Aspidistra Lurida (B.), green foliage	1	0
Aster alpina (Michaelmas Daisy). Of sorts	1	0
Begonias (B) (Rex, Variegated Foliage), attractive pot plants, of easy culture; useful for table decoration; choice varieties—1s. each; per dozen	9	0
Begonias (Shrubby Varieties), hardy, useful flowering plants, either for the open border or for pot culture; constant bloomers. 1s. each; per dozen	9	0
Begonias (Tuberous Rooted). See Bulbs, page 39.		
Bilbergia sorts (B.), very attractive plants, with curious flowers	1	6

Nothing can exceed the beauty of Climbing Plants.

Herbaceous, Tuberous-Rooted and Soft-Wooded Plants—continued.

Name. Color.	s.	d.
Caladiums (G.), beautiful tender green-house foliage plants, and are the better for artificial heat to start them in the spring; leaves magnificent of a diversity of colours, curiously spotted and veined; from	1	6
Cinergaria Hybrida (B.), See Seedlings, page 38.		
Coleus, very choice selections, **6s. per doz;** Seedlings in Spring and early Summer, **1s. 6d. per dozen.**		
Christmas Bells—See Bulbs, page 39.		
Chrysanthemum frutescens, white	1	0
Chrysanthemum frutescens, yellow	1	0
Chrysanthemum frutescens, white, black centre	1	0
Chrysanthemum Maxima King Edward VII., large white bloom, yellow centre; fine for cutting	1	0
Graceful and profuse flowering plants.		
Clerodendron Balfourii (G. Cl.), one of our best flowering climbers for exhibition purposes producing handsome crimson flowers, enclosed in a large white calyx	1	6
Clivia nobilis, orange red Amaryllis-like flowers	2	0
Costus elegans (G.), a beautiful plant, with pale green leaves, pencilled with deeper green ..	2	0
Crassula coccinea, crimson	1	0
Crassula falcata, beautiful border plants ..	1	0
Crinum pedunculatum	1	0
Crinum capense	2	0
Crotons (G.), fine collection; from	1	6
Curculigo recuvata (B.), hardy pot plant ..	1	6
Cyclamen (B.), various colours	1	0
Cyperus alternifolius (B.)	1	0
Cyperus alternifolius variegata (B.)	1	6
Cyperus laxus (B.)	1	0
Hardy pot plants with graceful foliage.		
Dieffenbachia Bausei (G.), a most distinct plant, with large leaves of a yellowish green colour, irregularly edged, and blotched with dark green and spotted with white	2	0
Dieffenbachia Jenmanni (G.), very distinct, blotched and spotted with bright yellow ..	1	6
Dieffenbachia Magnifica (G.), dark green, spotted and maculated with white	1	6
Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur)—See Seedlings, page 38.		
Dracæna (G.), in variety, with beautifully coloured leaves; from	1	6
Echeveria metallica	1	0
Epiphyllum Violaceum (B.), a beautifully hardy flowering plant; from	2	0
Eucharis Amazonica (G.), (Amazon Lily), large green leaves, and splendid waxy white flowers, exquisitely perfumed	1	6
Eulalia zebrina, handsome variegated grass, very hardy	1	0
Farfugium grande (B.), an attractive variegated foliage plant	1	6
Ficus elastica (True India-rubber Tree) (G.), very fleshy leaves; makes a beautiful pot plant	2	0
Ficus elastica variegata (G.), variegated India-rubber tree	2	6
Fittonia argyroneura (G.), attractive plant, handsome silver-veined foliage, can be used for hanging baskets	1	6
Fittonia Verschaffelti (G.), beautiful red, with darker veins	1	6
Funkia japonica (B.), (Japanese Day Lily) ..	1	0
Funkia Japonica variegata	1	0
Gerbera Jamiesoni, scarlet. The beautiful Barberton or Cape Daisy	1	6
Gloxinia hybrida (G.), a beautiful class of plants, easily grown, dry bulbs or plants ..	1	0
Gloriosa superba (G.), the beautiful climbing Lily of India, with exquisite flowers. Dry tubers in Spring	1	6
Gynerium argentium (Pampas Grass)	1	6
Gynerium roseum	1	6
Very hardy, and flowers useful for permanent ornament when cut and preserved.		
Hedychium coronarium album, sweet-scented, snow-white flowers	1	0
Hedychium gardnerianum, lemon yellow, large and fragrant	1	0
Tall, Canna-like plants; very showy, with heads of Orchid-like flowers; very ornamental.		

Name. Color.	s.	d.
Helianthus (Perennial Sunflower), single and double	1	0
Hemerocallis—See Bulbs, page 40.		
Hibiscus Guilfoyli (B.), a beautiful variegated variety, the leaves being irregularly blotched with red on a dark green ground, flowers of a rich crimson rose	1	6
Hibiscus Cooperii (B.), a fine plant, leaves green variegated with bronzy green rose, and white	1	6
Hoya carnosa variegata (G. Cl.), a beautiful variegated variety, with showy wax-like flowers.	2	0
Hoya carnosa (B. Cl.), better known as wax-plant; very showy, producing bunches of flesh-coloured flowers, having the appearance of wax	1	6
Impatiens Holsti (B.), perennial Balsam ..	1	0
Iris—See Bulbs, page 40.		
Ixias pendula (Syn. Sparaxis pulcherrima) ..	0	6
Lathyrus latifolius alba, pure white	1	0
Lathyrus latifolius rosea, deep rose	1	0
Lathyrus latifolius pubescens, blue, a new variety	1	6
These are Everlasting Peas.		
Lily of the Valley (B.)—See Bulbs, page 40.		
Lotus pelyorhinchus (Coral Gem)	1	0
A trailing plant, suitable for basket culture, silvery foliage and bright coral red flowers.		
Marguerites—(See Chrysanthemum Frutescens).		
Maranta bicolor (G.), large olive green leaves, blotched with creamy white	1	6
Maranta Leitzei (G.), leaves deep green, with blotches of pale green	1	6
Maranta Kerchoveana (G.), pale green, blotched with chocolate	1	6
Maranta Zebrina (G.), dark velvety green leaves, blotched with paler green	1	6
Mesembryanthemum (5 colours). 5s. per doz. ..	0	6
Brilliant flowers, suitable for borders and rockeries.		
Mimulus moschatus (Musk) (B.)	0	6
Musa ensete, showy foliage plant	2	0
Ophiopogan jaburan variegatus (B.), blue ..	1	6
Graceful plant, with pretty striped leaves.		
Pancratium calathium (White Spider Lily) ..	1	0
Pandanus Baptisti (G.), variegated foliage ..	2	6
Pandanus Veitchii (G.), leaves beautifully marked with broad bands of creamy white; very attractive	2	0
Pæonia officinalis, varieties, 15s. per doz. ..	1	6
Magnificent flowering plants, producing a profusion of brilliant coloured flowers, fully 6 inches across.		
Phalangium elegantissimum (B.), leaves beautiful creamy white, margined with glossy green	1	0
Phyllanthus nivosus (G.), beautiful plant, with small foliage, blotched with pale peach and white	1	6
Penstemon, valuable plants for the flower garden, producing an abundance of bright and brilliant flowers. Named varieties, 9s. per doz.	1	0
For Seedlings, see page 39.		
Phlox perennial, extremely hardy flowering plants, producing a profusion of beautiful flowers of various shades. 9s. per doz. ..	1	0
Petunia, double, white, purple, crimson, striped, 9s. per doz.	1	0
Plumbago rosea (G. Cl.), showy plant, bearing spikes of crimson flowers	1	6
Primula sinensis fimbriata (Chinese Primrose) (G.), choicest mixed, fringed. 6s. per doz. ..	0	9
Primula obconica (G.), a profuse and continuous bloomer, excellent for pots and bouquets; rose pink	1	0
Rudbeckia Golden Glow. 3s. per doz.	0	4
Sanchesia nobilis variegata (G.), deep green foliage, regularly banded with creamy white	1	6
Salvia—		
Glory of Stuttgart, dwarf, scarlet.	1	0
silverspot, dwarf variegated foliage, scarlet ..	1	0
splendens grandiflora, scarlet. 5s. per doz. ..	0	6
These lovely plants are the most brilliant summer flowering imaginable. We can do these in rooted cuttings from September to January at 2s. per dozen. See page 38.		

Herbaceous, Tuberous-Rooted and Soft-Wooded Plants—continued.

Name. Color.	s.	d.
Saxifraga (Aaron's Beard), (B.), suitable for hanging baskets	0	9
Shamrock (True Irish)	0	3
Solomon's Seal (convallaria vulgare) (B.),	0	6
Spiræa japonica (B.), white	1	0
Spiræa palmata (B.), rose	1	6
Pretty border plants, and also for pot culture.		
Statice arborea, light blue	1	0
Statice macrophylla, white	1	0
A choice class of plants, of dwarf compact habit, bearing fine heads of bloom.		

Name. Color.	s.	d.
Stokesia cyanea	1	0
Double starry flowers of a lilac-purple colour.		
Tradescantia discolor	1	0
Hardy foliage plants, good for rockeries, hanging baskets, &c.		
Tritoma grandiflora, orange and red (Fiery Poker plant)	1	0
Tuberose—See Bulbs, page 42.		
Vallota purpurea—See Bulbs, page 42.		
Verbenas, choice sorts, 7s. 6d. per doz.	0	9
Zingiber officinalis (true ginger)	1	0

PALMS and CYCADS.

What looks grander than a well-grown **Palm** for the lawn, drive, or avenue? They impart a fine tropical effect. Those marked thus (*) are the most suitable for outdoor planting, especially the Phoenix and Washingtonia. Postage or Freight extra.

	Ht. in ft.		s	d.
***Areca Monostachya** (Walking Stick Palm)	12	from	1	6
***Caryota Urens** (Maiden Hair Palm)	20	„	2	6
***Chamærops Excelsa**	20	„	1	6
***Chamærops Humilis**	20	„	2	0
***Corypha Australis** (Cabbage Palm)	100	„	1	0
***Cocos Plumosus**	40	„	1	6
Cocos Weddeliana	6	„	2	6
***Cycas Revoluta**	8	„	1	6
***Diptothemium maritimum** (Wine Palm)	20	„	2	0
***Kentia Belmoreana**	15	„	1	0
***Kentia Canterburyana**	10	„	1	0
***Kentia Fosteriana**	15	from	1	0

	Ht. in ft.		s.	d
***Latania Borbonica**	15	„	1	6
***Macrozamia Denisoni** (Burrawang)	6	„	1	6
***Phœnix Dactylifera** (Date)	20	„	1	6
***Phœnix Reclinata**	12	„	1	6
***Phœnix Tenuis**	10	„	2	0
***Phœnix Sylvestris**	12	„	1	6
***Rhapis Flabelliformis**	8	„	3	6
***Sabal Blackburniana**	15	„	1	6
***Seaforthia Elegans** (Bangalow)	100	„	1	0
***Washingtonia Filifera** (Brahea filamentosa	25	„	1	6
***Washingtonia Robusta**	30	„	1	6

FERNS.

Ferns have become an almost indispensable feature in all decorations, whether for Apartments or Bush-house. No home should be without a few ferns. Postage or Freight extra.

	s.	d.
Adiantum Bausei (Maiden Hair Ferns)	1	6
„ **Cardioschlæna**	1	6
„ **Concinnum**	1	0
„ „ **Grandiceps**	1	6
„ **Farleyense**	2	6
„ **Fergusoni**	1	6
„ **Garcillimum**	1	0
„ **Lambertiana**	1	0
„ **Macrophyllum**	1	6
„ **Nobile**	1	6
„ **Tenerum**	1	0
„ **Williamsi** (Golden Maiden Hair)	1	0
Alsophila Australis (Tree Ferns) from	2	6
„ **Cooperi** „	1	6
„ **Excelsa** „	2	0
Asplenium Bulbiferum „	1	0
„ **Diversifolium** „	1	6
„ **Nidus** (Bird's Nest) „	1	0
Anemia Tomentosa „	1	0
Blechnum Braziliense „	1	0
Davallia Mooreana „	1	0
Dicksonia Antarctica (Tree Fern) „	3	0

	s.	d.
Dictogramma Japonica from	1	6
Doryopteris Palamata „	1	0
Lastria Aristata Variegata „	1	0
Lygodium Scandens (Climbing) „	1	0
Nephriolepsis Exaltata „	1	0
„ **Toeadoides superba** „	2	6
„ **Whittmani** „	2	6
„ **Amerpholi** „	3	6
Onychium Japonicum „	1	0
Phlebodium Aureum „	1	6
Platycerium Alcicorne (Elk-horn Fern) „	2	0
„ **Grande** (Stag's-horn Fern) „	2	0
Polypodium Lingua „	1	0
Polystichum Setosum „	1	6
Pteris Alexandria (variegated) „	1	0
„ **Argyerea** „	1	6
„ **Victoria** „	1	0
„ **Wimsetti** „	1	0
Selaginella Amæna „	1	0
„ **Emilana** „	1	0
Woodwardia Radicans „	1	6

AZALEAS (Choice Named Sorts), 1/3 each; 12/- per dozen.

Postage or Freight extra

These gorgeous flowering plants will grow readily in moist sandy loam or peat, or in any fairly good soil, sheltered from hot winds. Many of the double and variegated varieties are perfect gems, and should be in every collection. Obtainable during the winter.

Alba Magna.—Large white.
Alba Plena.—White, occasionally striped, semi-double.
Charmer.—Bright amaranth, great substance.
Concinia.—Bright purple.
Coronata.—Bright crimson, beautiful.
Duchess de Nassau.—Rosy purple.
Exquisite.—Pink, white markings, beautiful.
Eveline.—Dark rose, white stripes.
Eugene Mazel.—Carmine pink.
Eulalia Van Geert.—Pink, carmine spots.
Gullfoyliana.—Dark cardinal.
Juliana.—Dark red, dark spot.
Indica Alba.—Pure white.
Merker.—Light pink.
Mortii.—White, centre tinted green, splendid.
Magnifica.—Large deep purple, very good.
Roi de Holland.—Very dark red, spotted black
Refulgens.—Crimson, dark spots, very good
Rays des Pays Bass.—Cream, pink stripes
Reine des Roses.—Bright rose
Stella.—Orange scarlet, good.
Splendens.—Salmon pink, very showy.

For a Specimen on the Lawn plant a Palm.

AQUATIC PLANTS.

Are obtainable right throughout the year, except "Nelumbium," which can only be supplied during the Winter.

NOTHING CAN CONTRIBUTE MORE TO THE BEAUTY OF A HOME THAN THESE LOVELY WATER PLANTS, WHICH CAN BE GROWN WITH VERY LITTLE TROUBLE IN PONDS, TANKS, OR TUBS.

Postage or Freight extra.

Aponogeton distachyon (Water Hawthorn).—Flowers four inches long, beautifully spotted, with a delicious Hawthorn-like perfume. 1s. each.

Azolla rubra (Water Fern or Duck Weed).—This plant floats on the surface of the water, and its red foliage is very attractive. Clumps 6d. each.

Limnocharis Plumieri (Water Poppy).—Yellow, Poppy-like flowers with dark centre. 1s. each.

Nelumbium speciosum.—The sacred Lotus of Japan, producing grand blooms, 10 inches in diameter, of a beautiful rich pink colour. Very scarce. 3s. 6d. each.

Nelumbium speciosum alba.—As preceding, but has pure white flowers. Very scarce. 3s. 6d. each.

Nymphœa alba.—The Water Lily of Britain, producing beautiful pure white flowers, semi-double, very hardy, and most attractive. 1s. 6d. each.

Nymphœa lutea.—The Yellow Water Lily, producing beautiful bright yellow flowers. 1s. 6d. each.

Nymphœa stellata.—Flowers blue, very delicately scented; produced in abundance throughout the summer months. 1s. 6d. each.

Nymphœa Laydekeri purpurata.—Large flower, vinous, purple crimson in centre. 5s. each.

Papyrus antiqorum.—Egyptian paper reed or rush. 1s. 6d. each.

BOUVARDIAS.

No plants do better in our gardens than Bouvardias. They require protection from hot winds, and should be cut back and a little hay or a mulch with stable manure in the winter, placed well up round the butts; can be planted throughout the year, except during June, July and August.

Strong Plants, **1s.** each; **9s.** per dozen. Postage or Freight extra.

For staking Bouvardias, use 4ft. x ½in. Hardwood Stakes. See page 73.

Alfred Neuner.—Double white, sometimes light rose.
Beauty of Brisbane.—Pure white, excellent.
Beauty of New South Wales.—White, petals large.
Bocchi.—Bright pink, with white throat, very fine.
Coral Queen (Syn. Mrs. Green).—Soft salmon coloured.
Countess Hopetoun.—Rosy salmon.
Duchess of York.—Deep blush.
Flavescens.—Pale yellow, good in early spring.
Flavescens, fl. pl.—Double yellow.
Hogarthi flore plena.—A double variety of Hogarthi.
Humboldti corymbiflora.—Snow-white flowers of unusual length highly scented.
Jacquiniflora.—Bright scarlet, hardy.
King of Scarlets.—Deep scarlet, freely produced.
Laura.—Salmon-rose, very distinct colour.
Mabel Porter.—Brick red, short tube, free flowerer.
Maiden's Blush.—Bright pink, free flowering.
Miss Ida Cheeseman.—Large flowers of a pale delicate pink colour, the tube and reverse of petals being of a deeper shade; sweetly perfumed.
Mrs. E. Deas Thomson.—White, pink reverse.
Mrs. G. H. Kerslake.—Pure waxy white; very large.
Mrs. McCulloch.—A reddish salmon colour.
President Cleveland.—Intense dark scarlet.
President Garfield.—Delicate pink, double.
Priory Beauty.—Pale satin rose, a splendid variety.
Salmon Queen.—Salmon, with darker tube, distinct.
Vreelandi.—Pure white, tinged with delicate pink.
Walhallow.—Coral pink, free flowering.

CAMELLIAS.

Are the most beautiful of all the Winter flowering shrubs we have. The best site for planting is an Eastern aspect, shaded if possible from the afternoon sun. Autumn is the best time for planting, but may be put out any time, with a little extra care and attention.

1s. 6d. each, except where otherwise priced. Postage or Freight extra. Larger plants at proportionate advance.

Alba plena.—Double white, fine; 2s.
Angelo Cocchi.—White, striped rose.
Archduchess Augusta.—Red, white stripes.
Aspasia.—White, with pink spots.
Astarte.—Pure white, fine.
Augusta superba.—Soft pink, finely cupped.
Bonomiana.—White, carnation-tipped.
Candidissima.—White, fine form.
Chandleri.—Carnation striped.
C. M. Hovey.—Bright crimson, splendid variety.
Commandatore Betti.—Rich rose, good form.
Comptesse de Callina.—Pure white.
„ „ **Hainault.**—Crimson, good shape.
„ „ **Tozzoni.**—Pale rose, margined white.
Dryade.—Rose, fine form.
Fimbriata alba.—Splendid white, fringed; **2s.**
Harriett Beecher Sheather.—Rosy salmon, perfect shape; a splendid flower.
Hellenor.—Large, carnation-striped.
Henry Favre.—Salmon rose, fine shape.
Isabella.—Pure white, late bloomer.
Jubilee.—Flesh, rose spots, free bloomer and hardy.
La Pace.—White, shaded rose, striped.
Lady St. Clair.—Rosy pink, perfect.
Lavinia Maggi.—White, blotched crimson.
Lefevreana.—Rich rose, large and perfect shape.
Mdme. Masson.—Pure white, full.
Mrs. Bell.—Pure white, medium size, perfect shape.
Pauline Maggi.—Pure white, fine.
Prince Frederick William.—Superb rich-rose.
Refals.—Carmine red, perfect shape.
Roma Risorta.—Soft rose, variegated with crimson.
Rose de la Reine.—Soft rose, perfect shape.
Sarah Frost.—Bright red, splendid.
Tabbs.—Crimson, marbled and blotched with white.
Virginia Franco.—Rose, white margin.
Wrighti.—Rich crimson, magnificent.

Nothing surpasses Ferns and Palms for forming a sylvan retreat.

CARNATIONS.

PERPETUAL GENERAL LIST.

For New Sorts, see pages 2-3.

Most desirable for flower garden, either large or small; their brilliant colours and delightful perfume rendering them most attractive. We can particularly recommend them for their free-flowering character, blooming during the Winter as well as in the Summer.

1s. each; **10s.** per dozen (except where otherwise priced), or **11s.** per dozen Post Paid. Our Selection, **10/6** per doz., Post Paid.

For Staking Carnations, use 4ft. x ½ inch Hardwood Stakes—See page 73.

Adeline.—An excellent exhibition variety; yellow edged and delicately laced maroon.

Avalanche.—Snowy white, of good form and petal, very free flowering; by far the best white yet introduced.

Balaclava.—Dark scarlet, fine large flower, beautifully scented; one of the best.

Beatrice.—Colour deep yellow, edged and striped purple; exquisite form and petal, very free flowering. This is one of the finest Carnations yet introduced.

Beryl Gazzard.—A beautiful scarlet, splendid form and beautiful calyx, long stiff stems. **1s. 6d.**

Comet.—A very fine deep scarlet, free bloomer and very robust.

Corangamite.—A large, splendidly formed flower, with good non-bursting calyx and extra long stiff stem; colour rich deep crimson, very sweetly perfumed.

Edith Harries.—Deep yellow, finely striped and pencilled with bright rose; large, full, vigorous, and free-flowering; first-class.

Esperance.—A beautiful pearly white of excellent form and petal; very free flowering.

George Prentice.—A very fine formed perpetual, with strong calyx; colour creamy white, edged and pencilled with regular fine lines of maroon; a strong grower and very free.

H. Gazzard.—Pearly white ground, edged and pencilled scarlet, one of the finest white grounds. **1s. 6d.**

Horatio (Kerslake).—Base of petals reddish orange, shading off to deep crimson at the edges; fine form and richly perfumed; vigorous tree.

Inamincka.—Color: white ground, pencilled and striped deep rose. A beautiful Carnation in every respect.

Iona (Kerslake).—A vigorous variety, of a pretty shade of rosy salmon; free and good; perfumed.

Ivy.—Crushed strawberry, color flaked scarlet; a very novel colour; growth vigorous.

Jim Curry.—Orange ground, edged and striped scarlet; a fine high centre.

Kerslake's Yellow.—A yellow sport from the well-known variety Mrs. Kerslake, having all the excellent qualities of the parent.

Marion.—A pretty shade of soft rosy pink, free flowering, and with long stems; perfect calyx.

Mrs. J. Pope.—Brilliant scarlet crimson, shaded maroon; perfect calyx and very free flowering; one of the best darks ever introduced. **1s. 6d.**

Mrs. John Waugh.—The sweetest perfumed Carnation yet introduced. The colour is flesh pink ground, with base of petals deep salmon—a beautiful combination of colour. **1s. 6d.**

Mrs. H. Gazzard.—A beautiful bright pink self, large, well-formed flower; very distinct and vigorous.

Mrs. G. H. Kerslake.—Rich golden yellow, edged and pencilled soft scarlet; a most excellent Carnation.

Mrs. Byron Ruse (Kerslake).—Bright orange-edged scarlet; very large well-formed flower of great substance; extra good.

Nabob.—White ground, heavily edged maroon, extra fine for exhibition.

Phyllis Magno.—Colour yellow, edged and pencilled scarlet—a very pretty combination; excellent form and petal. **1s. 6d.**

Princess Alice.—Pure white, striped rose; large, full, of perfect shape; a first-class Carnation.

Purity.—Pure white, excellent form, good exhibition variety.

Robert Henry.—A very fine Carnation, producing flowers of soft, fleshy pink; good, smooth petal.

Superior.—Bright scarlet, flaked and striped dark crimson; a grand vigorous variety.

Uralla.—Colour very dark red, good petal, excellent.

W. L. Firkins.—A beautiful pink self, of excellent form and petal; very free flowering habit.

Waipiatia.—A beautiful pink self, extra large flower; free bloomer, strong grower.

White Champion.—The best white perpetual raised; large size and fine petal; growth extra vigorous.

American Perpetual Flowering Carnations.

For New Sorts, see page 3.

A very vigorous race, with large fringed flowers, borne on long stiff stems, they bloom profusely, and are sweetly scented. A splendid type for cutting.

1s. each; **10s.** per dozen; or **11s.** per dozen Post Paid (unless otherwise priced).

Black Chief.—Deep velvety crimson, good calyx; large flower of good shape. **1s. 6d.**

Enchantress.—Soft pink, sweetly scented, large flowers.

Flora Hill.—Pure snowy white, not large, but very free, and most useful where white flowers are required.

Harlowarden.—Bright crimson, deeply fringed petals, stems long; a very free bloomer.

Heather Keep.—Pure glistening white; of great substance, perfect form, flowers 3½ inches across; splendid bloomer; flowers are borne in great profusion on stiff, wiry stems.

Lady Carlisle.—A variety raised in England. Colour deep bright rose; a most delightful colour; very vigorous and free.

Lieut. Peary.—Pure white flowers borne on long stems; good calyx

Masterpiece.—A beautiful pink self large blooms; very strong erect grower; flowers carried on very stiff stems. **1s. 6d.**

Mrs. T. W. Lawson.—The famous 30,000 Dollar Carnation. Colour deep pink; sweetly scented.

Nelson Fisher.—Colour deep cerise, flowers are very large and of good form; stock limited.

Pasadena.—Pure white, densely striped scarlet, good form and remarkably free.

Queen Louise.—Fine white; healthy, vigorous grower; free flowering, good perfume.

Rosalind.—White ground with rose-pink markings; rich perfume; strong grower. **1s.**

Rose--pink Enchantress.—Only differs rom Enchantress in colour; one of the best.

Sybil Lipscombe.—Bright scarlet, of perfect form, strong grower; never bursts; always in bloom. **1s. 6d.**

Taroona.—Shell pink; a continuous bloomer, stem and growth strong and robust. **1s. 6d.**

White Enchantress.—Colour pure white, flowers of good form; one of the best whites yet introduced.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

READY FROM SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER.

1s. each, **9s.** per dozen. Our selection, **6s.** per dozen, post free, for cash with order.

Write for Special List issued in August.

For staking Chrysanthemums, use 5ft. x 1in. or ½-inch stakes.—See page 73.

DAHLIAS, CACTUS, POMPONE, Etc.

The gorgeous flowers of the Dahlia, combined with its long blooming, season extending over a period of fully six months, render it one of the most desirable plants for beautifying and enriching a garden. The flowers are also invaluable for bouquets. Write for our up-to-date list of varieties and descriptions, issued in August. Plant from September to December. Also write for "Dahlia Growing Made Easy." **Price, 1s. 6d. each; 1s. 8d.** post paid. This book contains a lot of practical information.

For staking Dahlias, use 6ft. x 1in. Hardwood Stakes—see page 73.

Plant American Perpetual Carnations.

ERICA (Cape Heath).

1s. 6d. each; **15s.** per dozen. Postage or Freight extra.

These extremely beautiful plants may be grown in almost any good garden soil, but they prefer a good, moist, peaty or sandy soil, in a cool position and well sheltered. Several varieties will bloom the whole year round, and for this reason are most desirable for small gardens. Splendid bouquet flowers.

Autumnalis.—Bright, lively pink.
Bowieana.—Pure white, hardy, always in flower.
Cavendishi.—Yellow, very pretty
Charsleyana.—White, changing to blush colour.
Cruenta.—Brood-red.
Hybrida.—Light red, one of the best.
Hyemalis.—Pink and white.
Intermedia.—Beautiful white.
Jubilee.—A large flower of the Webleyana type.
Linnæoides.—Purplish-rose, very pretty.
Mackinnoniana.—A purplish-rose colour.
Menziesia polifolia.—Pink Irish heath.
Vulgaris.—Purple, *Heather of Scotland.*
,, **alba.**—White.
Webleyana.—Pale lilac, pretty.
Wilmoreana.—Pink and white, hardy.

FUCHSIAS.

The Fuchsia deservedly enjoys a very high reputation. It cannot be misplaced. In the open garden, the conservatory, bush, and greenhouse, verandah, or in the window, it is alike at home. For table decoration it is unsurpassed.

Varieties marked (D.) are double; (S.) are single. **1s.** each; **10s.** per dozen, or **11s.** per dozen, Post Paid.

Aurora superba (S.)—Tube and sepals rich salmon, corolla orange-scarlet, fine habit, free bloomer.
Avalanche (D.)—Tube and sepals crimson, purple corolla.
Beacon (S.)—Tube and sepals crimson, purple corolla
Beauty of Exeter (S.)—A mixture of light and crimson.
Black Prince (S.)—Tube and sepals bright waxy carmine colour, sepals large and broad.
Carter's Meteor (D.)—Tube and sepals light crimson, corolla purple, crimson and golden leaves.
Countess of Hopetoun (D.)—Very large corolla, pure white, dark red sepals; extra fine.
Corymbiflora.—Large leaves, clusters of red flowers.
Dr. Dollinger (D.)—Large double purple; an old favourite.
Duchess of Edinburgh (D.)—Largest double white.
Earl of Beaconsfield (S.)—Sepals bright rosy carmine, corolla deep carmine, very long tube.
Edmond About (D.)— White corolla, striped rose, reflexed vermilion sepals.
Flora (D.)—Rosy crimson, sepals reflexed, purple corolla, flaked with rosy carmine.
Frau Emma Topfer (D.)—Tube and sepals rosy coral, corolla rosy blush.
Furst Otto Von Wernigerode.—A pleasing shade of pink.
General Roberts (S.)—Drooping habit, sepals rose, depeening into corolla of shaded crimson.
Jean d'Arc (D.)—Tube and petals light crimson, corolla white, rosy at base.
Jubilee (D.)—Very double, light blue.
Jumna (D.)—Bright crimson sepals, enormous double purple corolla marked rosy crimson at the base.
La France (D.)—Sepals recurved, scarlet corolla, very large and bright cobalt blue.
Mary.—Rich crimson flower.
Miss Lizzie Vidler (D.)—Rich crimson sepals, reflexed and large flowers, rich bright violet-mauve.
Molesworth (D.)—Tube and sepals bright carmine, large and full pure white corolla.
Mrs. Marshall (S.)—Tube and sepals white, corolla pink.
Phenomenal (D.)—Short tube and reflexed sepals, rich reddish-crimson, enormous corolla, azure-violet flaked with red; one of the largest double Fuchsias.
Rose of Castille (S.)—White sepals, violet corolla.
Sunray (S.)—The leaves are rich bright crimson, white and bronzy green; a beautiful variegated plant. **1s.**
Viceroy of Canada (D.)—Large purple corolla, crimson sepals.
White Giant (D.)—Extra large, white.

PELARGONIUMS.

Pelargoniums are of easy culture in our climate, either in pots or in the open border. No garden, however small, can fairly dispense with these old favourites.

SHOW AND REGAL PELARGONIUMS, 1s. 6d. each; **15s.** per dozen. Postage or Freight extra.

R. means Regal; S. Show.

Beauty of Oxton (R.)—Rich maroon, darkly blotched.
Bougainville (S.)—Salmon, border light pink, dark blotch on each petal
Capt. Raikes (R.)—Fiery crimson, lower petals bright crimson.
Champion (S.)—Upper petals maroon, with fiery crimson.
Duchess of Bedford (R.)—Pure white, prettily fringed rose.
Duchess of Edinburgh (R.)—White, purple blotch, beautifully fringed.
Duke of Albany (R.)—Crimson-maroon, margined with rosy lake.
Edward Perkins (R.)—Very large flowers, brilliant orange-carmine, with blotches on the upper petals.
Emperor of Russia (S.)—Dark maroon-crimson, marked with a pure white belt.
G. Shepherd (S.)—Brilliant orange-crimson, large truss.
Goldmine (S.)—Orange-scarlet, large, white eye.
Her Majesty (R.)—Pure white flowers, beautifully fringed.
Madame Thibaut (R.)—White, blotched and marbled with rose
Marie Mallet (S.)—Pink, dark upper petals.
Miss Lily Cannell (S.)—Colour maroon and crimson.
Mrs. Harrison (R.)—Very large, pink; white centre and margin.
Persimmon (R.)—Intense orange-scarlet, large and bold.
Prince of Wales (R.)—Bright vermilion, light centre and edges, upper petals light crmson and darkly blotched.
Purple Emperor.— Upper petals feathered and blotched maroon, distinct.
Queen Victoria (R.)— Flowers rich vermilion, all the petals broadly margined with pure white.
Rob Roy (S.)—A free, fine purple flower, rosy-purple lower petals, top petals black, with purple edge, clear white eye.
Rose Queen (S.)—Blush pink, blotched maroon, red spot on lower petals.
Sister of Mercy (S.)—Upper petals dark maroon, lower petals crimson, white centre.
Sultana (S.)—Lower petals rosy purple, top petals finely marked with black, narrow lilac margin, clear white centre.
Volonte Nationale (R.)—Each petal blotched with rosy carmine, margined with a broad band of pure white, white throat, beautifully crimped.

CACTUS GERANIUMS.

Double Flowering. These are quite a distinct variety of hardy Geraniums. **1s.** each; or the set of five for **4s. 6d.**. **Post Paid.**

Blush Queen.—Fine blush, turning white, dwarf and free.
Exquisite.—Salmon rose. **Scarlet King.**—Bright scarlet.
J. R. Greenhill—Soft pink, very free.
Mrs. J. Brown.—Dark scarlet, very free.

Fuchsias are one of the finest Plants for the Garden.

GERANIUMS ZONALE (Pelargoniums)

These beautiful hardy Plants have now been so improved they are sure to come to the front amongst flower growers once more. **1s.** each; **10s.** per dozen, or **11s.** per dozen, Post Paid.

Albion.—Single white, large.
Acquisition.—Pure white, good habit; double.
California.—Large flowers of bright orange.
Capt. Flayelle.—Reddish-crimson flowers; double.
Don Quixote.—Crimson, white eye; double.
Duke of York.—Crimson, shaded with rosy-purple, single.
Esperance.—White, mottled and striped scarlet; double.
Fraicheur.—Double white, margined pink.
James Kelway.—Brilliant vivid scarlet; single.
Jewel.—Beautiful form, being like a rosebud, scarlet
King of Denmark.—Salmon pink; double.
Kitty.—Cherry-red, with white eye, paler blotch in upper petal: single.
Lady Francis Russell.—Single rose, white eye, large.
Madame Carnot.—Pure white flowers; double.
Madame Landry.—Deep salmon; double.
Menelik.—Magenta pink, one-third the bloom pure white.
Miss G. Ashworth.—Pure white; double.
Mrs. Keiler.—Rose, with large white eye, dwarf.
Pink Raspail.—Rosy-pink.
Winston Churchill.—Magenta, pink, large white centre; single.

IVY-LEAVED GERANIUMS (Pelargoniums)

Nothing can exceed the brilliancy of this beautiful class; they produce blooms in profusion, and can be trained at will, and convert an unsightly object into a thing of beauty. **1s.** each; **10s.** per dozen.

Abel Carriere.—Soft magenta, feathered maroon, extra.
Beauty of Jersey.—Vermilion, semi-double.
Eticelant—A fine large flower of a bright glowing scarlet colour; free flowering.
Furstin I. Von Hohenzollern.—Red magenta, distinct.
Her Majesty the Queen.—Bright amaranth.
Joan of Arc.—White, shaded with lavender, exquisite.
La Rosiere.—Satiny rose, lighter, margin perfect.
Souvenir de Charles Turner.—Rich rosy-cerise.
Mrs. J. G. Day.—Intense shade of crimson rose.

BRONZE, TRICOLOR, GOLD and SILVER GERANIUMS (Pelargoniums)

USEFUL FOR BORDERS, &c. **Choice Selections, 1s. each, or 1s. 3d. Post Paid.**

HEDGE PLANTS.

A HEDGE is more APPROPRIATE than a fence, and more ATTRACTIVE for a BORDER.

Nothing conduces more to the beauty of a homestead than appropriate Hedgerows, well kept. Hedge plants should be planted early in the season, so that they may be well established before Summer.

African Box Thorn (Lycium Horridum).—Plant 12 inches apart. This prickly hedge plant is a quick-growing evergreen. **2s. 6d** per 100; **20s.** per 1000.

Bougainvillea Sanderiana Glabra.—Plant 2ft. apart; makes a pretty hedge, and flowers abundantly. **12s.** per doz.

Camphor Laurel.—For a good big hedge these cannot be beaten. Plant 4 to 6 feet apart. **10s.** per doz; **75s.** per 100.

Coprosma Lucida.—Plant 3ft. apart. This is a good hedge plant, and is particularly hardy, especially on the sea coast. **8s.** per doz.

Cupressus Macrocarpa.—Plant 3ft .apart. **9s.** per doz.; **40s.** to **60s.** per 100.

Crataegus Pyracantha.—Hawthorn, yellow berry. **6s.** per doz.

Crataegus Crenulata.—Red berry. **6s.** per doz. A very pretty compact growing hedge; looks striking when bearing its berries. Plant 2ft. apart.

Duranta Plumerii.—A neat-growing evergreen hedge plant, bearing clusters of purplish-blue flowers. **6s.** per doz.; **40s.** per 100.

Hawthorn Quicks (May).—Plant 9 inches apart. A fine, thorny, deciduous hedge plant, which flowers freely in the Spring. **3s.** per 100; **25s.** per 1000.

Hibiscus, Scarlet.—Plant 3ft. apart. Will make a grand ornamental flowering hedge. **10s.** per doz.

Laurel (English).—A favourite hedge plant in cooler parts of this State. Strong plants, 8 and 10 inches. **6s.** per doz.

Ligustrum Lucidum.—Plant 12 inches apart. **1s. 6d.** per doz.; **7s. 6d.** per 100.

Maclura Aurantiaca (Osage Orange).—An excellent plant for forming hedges. Strong growing hedge plant. **7s. 6d.** per 100. Plant 3 feet apart.

Olive, Common (Olea Europea).—Plant 12 inches apart. **1s. 6d.** per doz.; **10s.** per 100.

Pittosporum Crassifolium.—8s. per doz.; **60s.** per 100.

Pittosporum Eugenoides.—8s. per doz.; **60s.** per 100.

Pittosporum Eugenoides.—Variegated. **12s.** per doz.

Pittosporum Nigrescens.—8s. per doz.; 60s. per 100.

Pittosporum Undulatum.—8s. per doz.; **60s.** per 100. These make a fine evergreen hedge for a garden, and can be trimmed close into any desired shape. The foliage is handsome, and of a fine fresh green colour. Plant 2ft. apart.

Plumbago Capensis.—Blue, plant 2ft. apart. **7s.** per doz.; **50s.** per 100.

Prunus Myrobolum (The Myrobolum Plum).—A hardy, everlasting hedge plant. It has the advantage of bearing heavy crops of plums; in appearance somewhat similar to the American Cherry Plum. **6s.** per doz.; **40s.** per 100.

Privet, Evergreen.—Plant 12 inches apart. **1s. 6d.** per doz.; **7s. 6d.** per 100.

Purple Guava. — Makes a neat hedge, being covered in luscious fruit. Plant 3ft. apart. **9s.** per doz.

Rhagodia Hastata (Salt Bush).—Plant 12 inches apart. **1s. 3d.** per doz.; **7s. 6d.** per 100.

Tecoma Capensis.—Bright red, flowering hedge. **9s.** per doz.; **50s.** per 100.

Viburnum Tinum.—Plant 2ft. apart; useful, evergreen hedge. **10s.** per doz.; **60s.** per 100.

VIOLETS.

It will be freely admitted that this flower is a general favourite. The varieties introduced during the past few years have proved exceptionally fine, both in flower and productiveness. They like a cool and moist situation, and should be mulched during Summer.

Add **3d.** per dozen extra for postage.

Admiral Avellan.—Rich purplish crimson, flowers single and borne on long stems; **3d.** each; **2s.** per doz.

California.—Rich deep blue, flower large and produced very freely. **3d.** each; **2s.** per doz.

Count Brazza (*Syn. Swanley White*).—Pure double white. **3d.** each; **2s. 6d.** per dozen.

Italia.—Large single purple flowers, one of the finest violets; **4d.** each; **3s.** per doz.

John Raddenberry.—Single, colour pale blue; a very strong-growing violet, and very hardy; the flowers produced on long foot stalks. **3d.** each; **2s.** per doz.

Luxonne.—Violet blue, very large blooms; **6d.** each; **4s.** per doz.

La France (New).—Single, blue metallic lustre, large flower. **6d.** each; **5s.** per doz.

Madame Millet.—Double purple, strongly perfumed; **6d.** each; **5s.** per doz.

Marie Louise.—Large double blue flowers. 3d. each; 2s. per doz.

Neapolitan.—Double flowers of delicate mauve colour. **3d.** each; **2s.** per doz.

Princess of Wales.—A vigorous-growing and free-flowering variety, producing extra large single flowers of a true violet blue, very fragrant. **3d.** each: **2s.** per doz.

The Czar.—Single, dark blue, sweet scented. **1s. 6d.** per doz.

White Czar.—Single, pure white. **2s.** per doz.

Manure should never be dug in deeper than 6 to 9 inches.

GENERAL LIST OF ROSES.

For New Roses see page 3-4.

No garden can afford to be without a fair representation of what is justly termed "The Queen of Flowers." By a judicious selection of only one dozen varieties, a bouquet can be secured every week in the year. The following lists will be found to include varieties of sterling merit only.

Dwarf and Hybrid Tea-Scented Varieties.

Abbreviations: T.—Tea Scented; H. T.—Hybrid Tea Scented; Nois.—Noisette; Bour.—Bourbon.

A most desirable class, requiring less attention than other Roses, and furnishing a continuous supply of highly perfumed and beautiful flowers. **1s.** each (postage extra on less than half-a-dozen); **10s.** per dozen, or **11s.** per dozen, post paid.

Alliance Franco-Russe (T.)—Flowers bright yellow, shaded salmon in centre; strong upright stalk and a long bud.

American Beauty (H.T.)—Rosy cerise, large petal and flower, full and fragrant.

Anna Olivier (T.)—Rosy flesh and buff, large and full, very beautiful in bud.

Antonie Rivorie (H.T.)—Rosy flesh, deeper in centre, petals of great substance; strong grower; camellia-shaped flowers.

Archduchess Marie Immaculata (T.)—Variable, generally brick-red, shaded salmon and vermilion; large, good form and very full, good in all stages, very fragrant.

Aurora (H.T.)—Bright rose pink; one of the sweetest-scented varieties ever offered.

Betty Berkeley (T.)—Bright red, verging on blood red; a very intense colour; flowers medium size, full and well formed.

Beryl (T.)—Long, beautiful buds of a rich orange colour; one of the best for buttonhole and decorative work.

Bessie Brown (H.T.)—Colour alabaster-white, shaded blush in centre.

Belle Siebrecht (H.T.)—A cross between Lady M. Fitzwilliam and La France; colour, a bright rosy pink; petals very long.

Beauty Inconstant (T.)—Coppery red, shaded carmine and yellow; very variable.

Bridesmaid (T.)—Clear bright pink; a grand acquisition in the way of Catherine Mermet, from which it is a sport.

Catherine Mermet (T.)—Flesh-rose, full, and of excellent form.

Chas. J. Grahame (Dickson) (H.T.)—Colour, a rich orange crimson, of good substance and perfect shape; petals large and smooth; of vigorous growth and handsome foliage.

Comtesse de Frigneuse (T.)—Bright canary yellow, large and full, long beautiful bud.

Comtesse la Barthe (T.)—Rosy flesh, globular and fairly full; very free blooming.

Corallina (T.)—Deep rosy crimson flowers, shaded coral red; growth vigorous; a charming novelty for decorative work.

Dean Hole (Dickson and Son) (H.T.)—The growth is vigorous and of free branching habit; the large blooms are of great substance, with very high centre and elongated form, petals very large and smooth; colour, silvery carmine, shaded salmon; a superb rose for all purposes.

Dr. Cazeneuve (H.T.)—Called by the raiser the "Black Rose," on account of its remarkable colour, which before the petals expand is almost black.

Dr. O'Donel Browne (H.T.)—The flowers are of the largest size and most perfect form, of a beautiful carmine rose tint; strongly perfumed; free bloomer.

Dr. Grill (T.)—Light rose, with coppery yellow centre; beautiful bud, but not quite full.

Devoniensis (T.)—Creamy white, blush centre, large, full and well formed.

Earl of Warwick (H.T.)—Flowers rich salmon pink, shaded vermilion, large and full, of beautiful shape and quite distinct from any other rose; a magnificent all round variety.

Ernest Metz (T.)—Extra size, very full and of perfect form, soft carmine rose, deeper in centre; vigorous grower.

Etoile de France (H.T.)—Colour, rich velvety crimson; very large and full, growth strong and vigorous; a magnificent dark Hybrid tea.

Etoile de Lyon (T.)—Bright sulphur-yellow, large, full, well-formed and free.

Florence Edith Coulthwaite (H.T.)—The colour is deep cream, with bright rose on the inside of petal, which reflected at the back gives a delicate orange or peach glow.

Florence Pemberton (H.T.)—Said to be the finest of its class; flowers of great size, of a creamy white shade tinted with pink.

Francois Dubreuil (T.)—Velvety crimson, reflexed with cerise amaranth; a very fine red tea rose, with buds of great beauty.

Gruss au Teplitz (H.T.)—Flowers large and cupped; very free and vigorous; colour, bright crimson scarlet.

Grand Duchess Anastasie (T.)—Large oval carmine buds, flowers rose salmon, sweetly scented and of good form; quite distinct.

Gladys Harkness (H.T.)—Salmon pink, of fine form; large and fragrant; growth vigorous; first-class.

Gustave Grunerwald (H.T.)—Bright china pink, with apricot centre, large and full; delicious perfume.

General MacArthur (H.T.)—Flowers of the richest crimson, shaded scarlet, extremely vivid; large and of good form, and borne singly on stout stems; quite first-class.

George Schwartz (T.)—The brightest yellow tea rose we know, being almost a buttercup yellow in good weather; buds very long and pointed; very beautiful for buttonhole and decorative work.

Hector Mackenzie (H.T.)—Enormous flowers of a light red colour; petals of extra length; flowers, full and of good form; a fine exhibition and garden rose of first-class habit and very free.

Homer (T.)—Pale rose, with salmon centre, petals often bordered with pink; full and good form; blooms in clusters.

Hugo Roller (T.)—Rich lemon yellow petals, edged and suffused with crimson; good shape.

Irish Elegance (H.T.)—Single; one of the most beautiful decorative roses grown; long buds of a coppery salmon shade; very vigorous

Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H.T.)—Flowers extra large, carried on stiff, erect stems; sweetly perfumed; colour carmine, changing to imperial pink. Awarded two Gold Medals. **1s. 6d.**

Jean Pernet (T.)—Large, full and well-formed, centre deep tawny yellow, passing to light yellow.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H.T.)—Pure white, with orange centre, outer petals reflexed; a fine show and garden variety.

Killarney (H.T.)—Colour a delicate China-pink; a lovely rose.

Lady Ashtown (H.T.)—The blooms are very large and full, with high pointed centre, petals large, smooth, and of good substance; colour, a beautiful shade of rose, with yellow base and silver pink reflex.

Lady Battersea (H.T.)—Medium size, beautiful long buds of perfect shape; colour, cherry-crimson with an orange shade.

Lady Roberts (T.)—Buds, rich salmon red; open flowers, orange salmon, passing to apricot.

La France (H.T.)—Pale peach, colour reverse deep rose; large, full and well formed; very free and fragrant.

Laurent Carle (H.T.)—Growth vigorous and erect; flowers very large and of perfect form; colour brilliant velvety carmine.

Liberty (H.T.)—Flowers brilliant crimson, constant bloomer.

L'Innocence (H.T.)—Large, full and globular, of a brilliant whiteness, very vigorous; a white seedling from C. Testout; one of the most prolific bloomers.

Lyon Rose (H.T.)—Pink at ends of petals; centre coral red; flowers large, full perfect form.

Ma Capucine (T.)—Deep orange or copper colour, shaded rose, beautiful in bud.

Madame de Watteville (T.)—Creamy white, each petal edged with rose like a tulip.

Madame P. Euler (H.T.)—Silvery vermilion rose; very large and full.

Madame Lambard (T.)—Salmon-pink, shaded rose, large and fairly full.

Madame Jean Dupuy (T.)—Yellowish rose, with reddish golden-yellow centre, the outer petals edged with rose; large and full.

Maman Cochet (T.)—Flesh rose, shaded salmon-yellow, fine long bud. first-class.

Madame Caroline Testout (H.T.)—Very large and globular, bright, flesh pink, in the way of La France, not so full, but with immense petals; fragrant.

Madame Hippolyte Jamain (T.)—Outer petals large, white tipped with blush; centre, small petals coppery yellow, shaded rose; very large, full flower, free, highly scented; one of the best show Teas.

Madame Jules Grolez (H.T.)—Brilliant China rose, vigorous grower, of branching habit, free bloomer, of fine form.

Madame Abel Chatenay (H.T.)—Rosy carmine, shaded with salmon, large and good form.

Madame Vermorel (T.)—Color, coppery yellow, flushed with carmine and orange; very large and of good shape; flowers borne on stout stems; good, compact habit.

Madame Segond Weber (H.T.)—A grand rose in every sense, flowers of enormous size; petals large and firm; habit of growth all that could be desired; colour, rosy salmon.

Marie van Houtte (T.)—Very pale yellow, generally edged with rose: large, full and well-formed.

Medea (T.)—A very large globular flower; very full and well-formed; lemon yellow, with canary centre; a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Mildred Grant (H.T.)—Silvery white, edge of petals shaded with pink, blooms extra large and massive.

Dwarf and Hybrid Tea-scented Roses—continued.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (H.T.)—A magnificently-built camellia-shaped flower, with petals of great substance; colour, silvery white, slightly flushed rose in centre.

Mrs. E. Mawley (T.)—Colour the richest salmon rose, flowers large and full, high centre.

Mrs. Foley Hobbs (T.)—Flowers large, of perfect form and finish: colour delicate ivory white, faintly tinged with pink at the edge.

Mrs. David McKee (H.T.)—Beautiful creamy yellow; good variety.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H.T.)—Although this is classed as an H.T., we should be inclined to put it amongst the T.'s. Very long buds of a reddish salmon tint, a wonderful good groower, prducing a large quantity of beautiful buds.

May Kenyon Slaney (H.T.)—Free bloomer; flowers large and of good finish; colour beautiful blush pink on a cream ground: a splendid novelty. 2s.

Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison (H.T.)—The flowers are large, full and globular; petals smooth and of great substance: colour deep crimson pink; very sweetly perfumed. 2s.

Mrs. Fred Straker (H.T.)—Colour difficult to describe, being a mixture of orange crimson, slivery fawn, and delicate orange pink; mildew proof foliage; flowers sweetly perfumed. 2s.

Mrs. George Preston (H.T.)—Blooms very large; full and of globular form; petals large, circular, and of great substance; colour silvery rose pink; very fragrant; 2s.

Mrs. Leonard Petrie (H.T.)—A beautiful rose of a distinct honey yellow colour, very novel and striking; flowers very large, full and smooth-petalled; petals sometimes smeared with claret at back. 2s.

Mrs. Walter Easlea (H.T.)—Colour glowing crimson carmine; growth robust and erect; flowers large, full and freely produced; a fine all-round rose. 2s.

Mrs. Wilfred Lloyd (H.T.)—Flowers large, full and globular; growth vigorous and branching; colour bright rose pink; a very highly perfumed and beautiful rose of the "La France" type. 2s.

Molly Sharman-Crawford (T.)—The blooms are very large, full, perfectly formed, with high, pointed centre, from which the petals gracefully reflex; the colour is a delicate white.

Muriel Grahame (T.)—A cream sport from "Catherine Mermet," habit similar to the parent.

Niphetos.—Pure white or pale lemon, very long, beautiful bud.

Papa Gontier (H.T.)—Semi-double, very large petal, bright rose, reverse rosy crimson, fine, well-formed.

Perle des Jardins (T.)—Canary-yellow, large, full, and globular; one of the best.

Penelope (H.T.)—Raised in Queensland; outside petals bright red, with creamy centre; a remarkable and totally distinct rose.

Prince de Bulgarie (H.T.)—Silvery flesh; deeper in centre; delicately shaded with salmon; very distinct.

Perle von Godesberg (H.T.)—Yellow K. A. Victoria. A pale yellow sport from K.A.K., having the same habit and form, but of the colour of a pale Cloth of Gold.

Princess de Sagan (T.)—Velvety crimson, with purplish shade, loose when expanded, but attractive.

Queen of Spain (H.T.)—Pale flesh, darker centre, very large.

Queen Olga of Greece (T.)—Flowers deep soft rose pink, centre shaded yellow; large and of good shape; quite a distinct colour.

Rainbow (T.)—Very large and well-formed, semi-double, in the way of "Papa Gontier," soft rose, striped with carmine; very effective.

Rhea Reid (H.T.)—A large red rose, very vigorous; free bloomer.

Safrano (T.)—Deep apricot; very free; good in bud.

Souvenir de Paul Neyron (T.)—Creamy white, rosy buff centre, full, well formed, free.

Souvenir de Therese Levet (T.)—Dark red, shaded maroon, fine bud.

Souvenir de la Malmaison (Bourbon).—Pale flesh, with deeper centre.

Souvenir of Stella Grey (T.)—Deep orange, with splashes of yellow apricot, salmon and crimson.

Souvenir de Catherine Guillot (T.)—Colour orange-red, tinted carmine on yellow ground.

Souvenir de Wootton (H.T.)—Large, fairly full, bright red, cupped form, free bloomer, strong grower.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting (T.)—Known as yellow Maman Cochet, fine apricot yellow, washed with golden yellow and shaded with orange.

Souvenir de President Carnot (H.T.)—White, tinted rose; large, full and well-formed; long, beautiful bud.

Souvenir d'un Ami (T.)—Salmon rose, large and fairly full.

Souvenir du Rosieriste Rambaux (T.)—Creamy yellow, edged carmine-rose, cupped and fragrant.

Sunset (T.)—Deep apricot, large and full, good in all stages, sport from Perle des Jardins.

The Bride (T.)—Sometimes pure white, generally with a greenish tinge, and the outer petals often flushed with pink; a sport from "Catherine Mermet"; of the same form and habit; very free bloomer.

The Meteor (H.T.)—Rich velvety crimson, good size, full, well formed, profuse, continuous bloomer.

The Queen (T.)—A pure white Tea Rose.

Warrior (H.T.)—Buds blood-red, opening flowers vivid scarlet crimson; large, winter bloomer.

William Shean (H.T.)—Vigorous, immense size, perfect form and substance; purest pink; it has shell-like petals, four to five inches long.

White Lord Tarquin (T.)—A pure white sport from that well-known favourite "Lord Tarquin"; a constant bloomer, and a good lasting flower; most useful for florists.

White Maman Cochet (T.)—A sport from Maman Cochet. The habit of growth and shape of flower are identical with the parent, the outside petals are white, shaded with rosy blush, the centre almost pure white.

White Perle (T.)—Large, full and well-formed; long, beautiful bud; creamy white or pale lemon yellow; outer petal often tinged with rose.

W. R. Smith (T.)—Creamy white, flushed and suffused with bright rose pink; flowers large and full; a fine rose of "Maman Cochet" type. 1s. 6d.

CLIMBING ROSES.

For New Roses see pages 3-4.

We do not know of any class of moderate-growing Climbers capable of producing such artistic effects as Climbing Roses. The long, lithesome branches, drooping and swaying overhead with the welght of blossoms, inspire admiration.

1s. each (postage extra on less than half a dozen), 10s. per dozen, or 11s. per dozen Post Paid.

Ards Pillar (H.T.)—Rich velvety crimson, large, full, and of cupped form.

Ards Rover (H.T.)—A valuable addition to our climbing roses, of perfect shape, and a colour equal to Prince Camille de Rohan.

Bardou Job (H.T.)—Bright glowing crimson, shaded with black, semi-double.

Celine Forestier (N.)—Pale yellow, centre as a rule coppery yellow; large and full; free flowering and vigorous.

Caroline Testout (H.T.)—A climbing form of the beautiful and popular variety, Caroline Testout.

Climbing Belle Siebrecht (H.T.)—A strong climbing sport from Belle Siebrecht; bright rosy pink, sweetly perfumed.

Climbing Liberty (H.T.)—A splendid dark red climber.

Climbing Frau Karl Druschki (H.T.)—A climbing form of the well-known white rose.

Climbing Papa Gontier (T.)—A strong climbing form of this well-known favourite rose.

Climbing Madame de Watteville (T.)—The dwarf variety has always been a favourite since first introduced, and the climbing variety will be more so on account of its vigorous habit.

Climbing Niphetos (T.)—White, a vigorous growing and free blooming sport from the old dwarf variety.

Climbing Souvenir de la Malmaison (Bourbon)—Flesh, a sport from the well-known old Bourbon of the same name, a rampant climber, and free blooming when established.

Climbing Devoniensis (T.S.)—Creamy white, blush centre; large, full, and finely shaped.

E. Veyrat Hermanos (T.)—Apricot and carmine, reflex with deep red; sweet scented.

Climbing La France (H.T.)—Pale flesh.

Climbing Perle des Jardins. (T.)—A climbing sport from the old variety.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H.T.)—White, with citron centre.

Climbing Meteor (H.T.)—A strong climbing sport from that most brilliant of all roses, Meteor; colour velvety crimson.

Climbing Madam Jules Grolez (H.T.)—Clear rose pink.

Climbing Souvenir de Wootton (H.T.)—A welcome addition to our red climbers.

Climbing Comtesse Labarthe (T.)—A vigorous climbing sport from the well-known dwarf variety.

Climbing White Maman Cochet (T.)—A climbing form of this great favourite.

Climbing Pink Maman Cochet (T.)—Flesh rose, shaded salmon yellow.

Cloth of Gold (Nois.)—Pale sulphur yellow, with deeper centre, large, nearly full, well formed.

England's Glory (H.T.)—Large; pink; the outside petals are pale satiny pink.

Gloire de Dijon (T.)—Yellow and buff, shaded salmon, large and full, free.

L'Ideal (Nois).—Coppery rose and yellow, with deeper shades and stripes, variable.

La France de '89 (H.T.)—Bright cherry-red, sweetly scented; makes a good pillar rose.

Madame Berard (T.)—Salmon rose, shaded yellow, large, full, good shape.

Plant Climbing Roses for picturesque effect.

Climbing Roses—continued.

Madame Wagram Comtesse de Turenne (H.T.)—A beautiful climbing variety, with large flowers of a satin rose colour.

Mamie (H.T.)—Colour, rosy carmine; very large blooms of perfect shape and keep well when cut.

Madame Jules Gravereaux (T.)—Deep yellow centre, rosy peach buds, very long and pointed.

Marechal Niel (T.)—Rich golden yellow, very large, globular, full, exceedingly fragrant.

Mons. Desir (T.)—Rich crimson-maroon, vigorous climber, sweetly scented.

Noella Nabonnand (T.)—Extra large, semi-double, velvety crimson flowers with very large petals.

Reine Marie Henriette (H.T.)—Bright rosy cerise, sometimes crimson, large, full, long petal, good shape.

Reve d'Or (Nois.)—Deep coppery yellow, large, full, well-formed fragrant and free, an excellent pillar rose.

Rev. T. C. Cole (T.)—Bright yellow, large and well shaped, intermediate between Marechal Neil and Cloth of Gold.

Madame Driout (Striped Reine Marie Henriette) (H.T.) — Beautiful carnation-striped. The best striped rose we know.

Souvenir de Madame Metral (H.T.)—Bright red with a shade of vermilion, perfect shape, very large.

Waltham Climbers, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 (T.)—Various shades of crimson; No. 1 is the lightest, large, very fragrant; No. 3, is the darkest, fine show flower.

William Allen Richardson (Nois).—Deep orange-yellow, small, full and free.

White Marechal Niel (Nois).—A creamy white sport of M. Niel, originated in America. Quite distinct from the original, though not a pure white.

Hybrid or Polyantha Roses.

Anne Marie de Montravel.—Pure white, about the size of a florin, very full, beautifully imbricated, large bunches.

Cineraria.—A dwarf polyanthus of exceptional merit for decorative purposes. Flowers smalland single in large trusses, colour bright reddish-salmon, with white centre; very free flowering; a very striking and beautiful variety. **1s. 6d.**

Etoile d'Or. — In the way of Perle d'Or, but rather smaller; outer petals pale chrome, centre deep lemon.

Leonie Lamesch.—Growth erect. The blooms are of medium size, full, produced singly, colour bright copper-red with golden centre

Mdlle. Cecile Brunner.—Delicate salmon-pink, deep salmon or coppery centre, small, full.

Mdm. N. Levavasseur.—Flowers like "Crimson Rambler," in color and form, but of dwarf habit, and a perpetual bloomer.

Orleans Rose.—This, we think, one of the best dwarf polyanthus ever raised; dwarf, compact habit; flowers freely produced in immense trusses, of a bright geranium red, suffused with rose, with white centre. Awarded Gold Medal. A beautiful flower for table decoration. **1s. 6d.**

Perle d'Or.—Nankeen-yellow, buds deep apricot, medium size, full free blooming, dwarf, vigorous grower.

Petite Constant.—A new polyantha rose, bearing immense quantities of flowers and buds of a good shape, of a coppery colour.

Moss Roses.

In variety, **1s.** each, postage extra on less than half-a-dozen; **10s.** doz., or **11s.** per doz. Post Paid.

Climbing Polyantha Roses.

In variety, **1s.** each, postage extra on less than half-a-dozen; **10s.** doz., or **11s.** per doz. Post Paid.

Aglaia—Is a beautiful bright yellow variety, almost evergreen, clusters of rosette-shaped flowers, sweetly scented.

Climbing Cecil Brunner.—Shoots from 4 to 6feet in length,with laterals bearing beautiful clusters of salmon pink blooms.

Crimson Rambler (Turner's).—Flowers large for its class, which are reproduced in large trusses of a dazzling crimson, very vigorous, foliage bright glossy green.

Euphrosyne.—The pink rambler. Flowers in clusters of a delicate shade of carmine pink.

Flower of Fairfield.—Similar to "C. Rambler," but producing flowers throughout the season; a valuable addition in this respect.

Thalia.—Flowers pure white, long, trailing branches.

Hybrid Perpetual or Occasional Roses

For New Roses, see pages 3-4.

1s. each, postage extra on less than half-a-dozen; **10s.** per dozen, or **11s.** per doz. Post Paid.

Ben Cant.—Colour deep crimson, with darker flushes in the centre and dark veining throughout, and highly perfumed.

Black Prince.—Dark crimson.

Capt. Hayward.—Bright crimson-carmine, very large, bold petal, strong grower, almost perpetual.

Capt. Christy.—Rosy flesh, deep in centre, a grand rose.

Dr. Hogg.—Violet-red, best of its shade.

Duke of Edinburgh.—Rich crimson-scarlet, shaded maroon.

Dr. Rushpler.—Dark velvety crimson, shaded black, almost perpetual.

Earl of Dufferin.—Velvety crimson, shaded maroon, very large, full, perfect form.

Frau Karl Druschki.—Snowy white, extra fine in bud, a strong growing variety.

General Jacqueminot.—Brood-red, fine.

Grand Mogul.—Deep crimson, shaded scarlet and black.

Her Majesty.—Clear, bright satiny rose, extra large, strong grower, best of its class.

J. B. Clark.—Colour, richest velvety crimson; flowers extra fine; growth very vigorous; requires a season or two to become acclimatised.

Jubilee (Henderson's) (H.P.)—This is said to be the finest of all dark roses; the flowers are large.

Jean Liabaud.—Velvety crimson, shaded black.

Mrs. John Lang.—Soft pink, nearly perpetual.

Merrie England (H.P.)—This beautiful rose is a striped sport from that grand old variety, Heinrich Schultheis.

Old English Cabbage.—Rosy red, an old favourite on account of its perfume.

Paul Dupuy.—Dark velvety maroon, shaded black.

Paul Neyron.—Deep rose, immense size, strong grower.

Pierre Notting.—Very dark, shaded violet.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—Velvety crimson, maroon, shaded black.

Roger Lambelin.—Colour is of a bright crimson, almost a scarlet; the petals are deeply serrated at the edge, and are margined with a pure white band, giving the flower a most remarkable and striking appearance.

Souvenir William Wood.—Purple, maroon, shaded black.

Banksian.

1s. each; Postage extra.

Alba.—Pure white, very small and full, produced in bunches, very sweet, a strong climber.

Lutea.—Similar, but of buff yellow.

Fortuni.—White, large flower, very vigorous.

Fortune's Yellow.—Bronzy-yellow, semi-double, moderate climber.

Wichuriania and Rambling Roses.

1s. each; Postage extra.

For New Sorts see Pages 3-4.

Dorothy Perkins (Hybrid Wichuriania).—Double flowers of a rich, soft rose tint; bright glossy green foliage, long slender branches

Excelsa (Wichuriania).—A fine addition to the Wichuriania class, which is increasing in popularity every year. Flowers double and of a brigut scarlet colour; a striking novelty. **1s. 6d.**

Hiawatha (Wichuriania).—Brilliant scarlet; flowers in very large clusters; very effective. Undoubtedly the most beautiful of its class.

Lady Gay (Wichuriania).—Colour, delicate cherry pink; trusses large, and borne in great profusion; habit of "Crimson Rambler."

Shower of Gold (Wichuriania).—Wonderfully vigorous growth; is covered with bright glossy green foliage and orange coloured flowers of "W. A. Richardson" shade; very fine for covering stumps, rocks, fences, or unsightly objects. **1s. 6d.**

White Dorothy (Polyanthus).—A white sport from "Dorothy Perkins." Similar in every respect to the original, except in colour.

The Orchard or Fruit Garden.

The following general advice on the Management of the Orchard was written by the late Mr. P. L. C. Shepherd, and in consequence of the numerous assurances which reach us from correspondents of the valuable assistance derived from its perusal, we still continue its publication.

SOIL.

The soil for fruit trees should be of good quality. Such as will produce good crops of corn and potatoes will, as a rule, be the best for fruit trees. Poor hungry soil is unfavourable for both, but doubly so for the latter; for while it only lesens the quantity of farm crops, it lessens the quantity and injures the quality of fruit.

Soils vary in many particulars; but, as a general rule, one which is dry, mellow and fertile is well suited. It should be sufficiently deep to allow a proper extension of the roots, and dry or well drained to prevent injury from stagnant water.

If the whole area cannot be treated prior to planting, strips, six to eight feet wide, where the rows of trees are to stand, should be prepared either by trenching or ploughing. If the latter process is adopted it will be necessary to plough twice or thrice to ensure the loosening of the ground to sufficient depth.

MANURE.

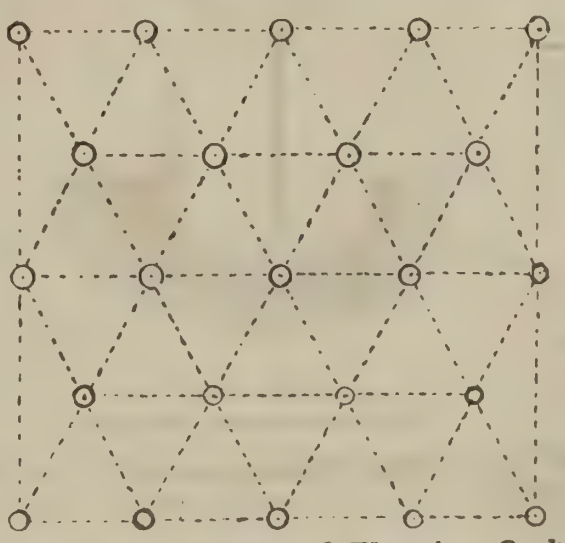
For general use nothing is equal to stable manure, if properly prepared by stacking till thoroughly decomposed, more especially if it is made the basis of a compost and mixed with surfacings from forest lands in equal parts, and bonedust in the proportion of one-twentieth, which should be laid layer upon layer to form a heap. This will be still further improved if allowed to remain five or six months before use. It should then be cut down in a face and carted to the prepared ground. We do not, however, recommend manure in every instance. Where soils are naturally rich, manuring may be dispensed with to advantage till the trees commence fruiting; in every case the best method of applying manure is to evenly distribute it at a depth of not more than six to twelve inches below the surface. For this purpose a digging fork is better than a spade, as the latter is more likely to injure the roots. A well-drained subsoil is of the utmost importance. Manure is perfectly useless on land soaked with water. Drain tiles should be laid from three and a half to four feet deep, midway between the rows of trees, and where the drain tiles cannot be procured, broken stones, about two to four inches in diameter, will answer admirably, if put in the bottom of the drain to the depth of about a foot —the narrower the drain is at the bottom the better.

SITUATION AND ASPECT.

It is highly important that situation and aspect be well considered. An easy slope with a north-easterly aspect is about the best to select in the vicinity of Sydney, or, as a rule, in the County of Cumberland; but local circumstances must not be overlooked—prevailing and destructive winds are in a great measure influenced by the lay of the country, and require to be carefully guarded against; and where a thorough natural protection is not afforded, art must apply it, as shelter is indispensable to secure success in fruit growing. Trees of rapid growth and small wiry foliage, such as the Pine family, are the best to plant for this purpose; or where sufficient space is afforded, an efficient shelter may be provided by planting an ornamental belt, composed of a variety of trees and shrubs, thus securing a double advantage of defence and ornament. Care must be taken to plant the shelter belt a sufficient distance (say about haif a chain at least) from the first row of fruit trees to leave them beyond the reach of their roots or shade, and to be well exposed to the sun and air.

LAYING OUT AND PLANTING.

The land ought to be properly prepared fully three months prior to planting; in the first instance by breaking up as roughly as possible, so as to admit of the influence of the sun and atmosphere to pulverize it; then, immediately before planting, it should be levelled to the surface, or, what is better still, crop the land one season before planting. In planting out, the trees should be symmetrically arranged, and the rows, no matter from what angle they are looked at, should be faultless (see diagram). Nothing can be more unsightly than an orchard laid out with trees at irregular distances, in crooked lines, and so on. To provide against this, a regular system should be adopted throughout and, to secure uniformity, the whole area should be staked or marked out where each tree has to be planted. For this purpose either sticks or split pegs will answer. Then procure a long line and tie a piece of red tape or other material at every twenty feet, or at such other distance along the line as it is intended to plant the trees; stretch the line where it is intended to plant the first row, and drive in a stick or peg at each mark on the line. The line should next be stretched at right angles and stakes driven in at required distance as before until the square or oblong, as the case may be, is complete. All that now requires to be done is to fill up the centre by stretching the line from stake to stake and pegging line after line till the whole of the stakes are placed. Planting may then be proceeded with. For this purpose a calm, moist day should, if possible, be selected, and the trees taken to a convenient spot in the enclosure and heeled in, or well covered with bagging or other material, to prevent the roots being too much exposed. All unnecessary shoots must be removed, and every shoot should be shortened to save the trees from being blown about by the wind. Remove all roots bruised or wounded by the spade in lifting, with a good sharp knife, making a clean smooth cut. It is an advantage to dip the roots immediately before planting into soft mud, which can be readily prepared by filling a small hole or tub with water and mixing it with soil. This treatment facilitates the healing of the cuts, and encourages the young roots to start. A tree should not be set deeper than it stood before removal, and only sufficient earth removed to admit the roots freely when extended to their full length. The hole should be dug that the centre is slightly raised so that the drainage will run from the base of the tree, not towards it (see cuts Nos. 1 and 2). Place a little fine broken soil over



The Quincunx System of Planning Orchard.

the roots and immediately round the stem of the trees, which should then be shaken so as to allow the soil to get well about the roots; press the soil round the stem with the foot, fill in, and gather the earth round the stem, raising it about three inches above the surrounding surface to allow for settling. A gallon or two of water may be used with each tree before the earth is gathered round; this settles the earth nicely about the roots. Stake every tree firmly at once; good split stakes, six feet long and one and a half to two inches in diameter, will answer best. These should be firmly driven in close to the stem and tied in two places,

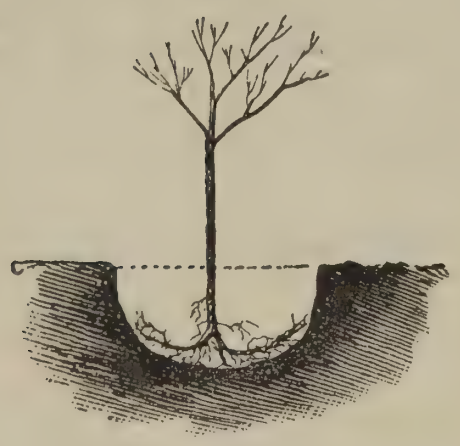
making two distinct ties of each, viz., one tightly round the stake and loosely round the tree. The sooner trees are planted out after the fall of the leaf the better, as they become thoroughly settled and established in the soil before the Summer comes round. Orange and other evergreen trees may be planted in March, but not unless the soil is in perfect order; avoid planting during frosty weather, unless ample shelter can be afforded by tying branches of ti-tree or other scrub around tree; this acts as a good break-wind, also admitting enough air and light. Dip stakes in wood preserving oil as a preventative against white ants.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

This must be regulated, in a great measure, by the quality of the soil, as well as the description of trees to be planted. As a rule, the distance should run from eighteen to thirty feet each way, the greatest space being given to the rich soil and largest growing trees, as Oranges, Pears, Apples, etc. Eighteen to twenty feet will generally be found ample for Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, and other stone fruits.

No. 1.

Tree Properly Planted.



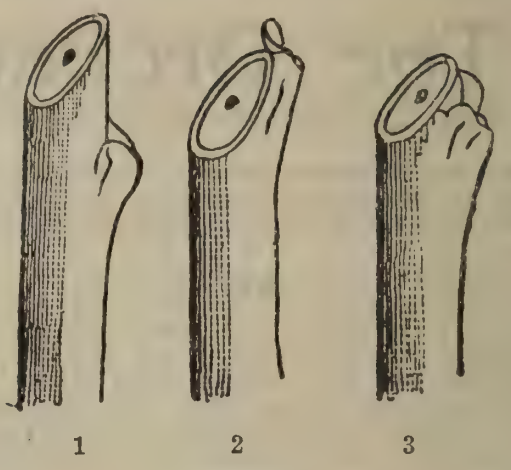
No. 2.

Tree Improperly Planted.

Write us for **"Fruit Tree Pruning,"** 1s. or 1s. 1d., post paid; it will prove most useful for the amateur.

PRUNING.

This operation should be performed during the months of June and July, or as soon after as possible, and the best general directions we can give are to shape the tree well and keep the centre open. A good pair of secateurs or a sharp knife only is to be used, and a clean cut made clear of the bud. Of course the saw will be necessary for large branches, but even then it is better to cut the sawn part with a knife, as the cut heals much sooner. The distance from the bud at which a cut should be made when pruning is best shown by the accompanying illustration (taken from Barry).



Pruning.

No. 1.—The cut is too far from the bud.
No. 2.—It is too close to the bud.
No. 3.—It is the right distance from the bud.

CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL.

Cultivation is of the greatest importance for four or five years after planting. Young trees cannot succeed under the treatment they too frequently receive. It often happens that a piece of ground is properly prepared in every way, and the trees carefully planted; but there the matter ends. Weeds and grass of every description are allowed to grow, the surface becomes hard and baked, all moisture is drawn from the soil, and naturally enough the tree languishes, and ultimately dies. Some cultivate green crops, as barley, oats, sorghum, etc., in the whole space, thinking it a great advantage to the young trees. We admit that this is preferable to neglect, but even this plan injures the young trees, particularly if the crop be allowed to come too near them. When such practice is determined upon, no crop should approach nearer the stem than the height of the tree at least: thus, if a tree is six feet high, it should have a clear space fully twelve feet in diameter entirely to itself; and this must be kept perfectly clean and the surface broken, particularly after heavy falls of rain. Never allow the soil to present a hard, battered appearance. It is difficult to over-estimate the advantage of keeping the surface of the soil clean and broken; the trees in an orchard so treated will rarely suffer from drought. We prefer the quincunx system of planting, as by its means all trees are equally distributed over the ground.

MULCHING.

In dry seasons mulching will be found of the greatest advantage; by its aid good crops may be secured where without it a complete failure would result. The best material for mulching is a short stable straw, but where this is not obtainable, various substitutes may be used; but it is always desirable to employ some good fertilising material if possible. The following will answer:—Dry grass, garden weeds, forest scrapings, broken up cow droppings, stockyard cleanings, etc. The surface of the soil should be broken up to a depth of three or four inches to a radius equal to the height of the tree to be mulched; then spread the mulch over the surface of the broken ground two to four inches thick, leaving an open space of about six inches round each tree. October is about the best month for mulching, but it may be done during any of the summer months; it may be dug or chipped in as manure in April or May, or earlier if the season is moist.

THE MONEY SAVING VALUE OF SPRAYING.

Intelligent spraying is now fully recognised as being essential to profitable fruit growing. It is the sole means of saving the profits of which insects and fungus annually rob the individual grower and the country as a whole.

INSECTS AND FUNGUS DISEASES

Leaf-eating Insects—There are two classes of insects against which the grower has to contend. The leaf-eating insects possess jaws similar to those of the higher animals, with which they chew the leaves. They can be destroyed by an external treatment—but the better way is to exterminate them by spraying Arsenate of Lead on to the leaf, so that in feeding the insect takes the poison.

Codling Moth—Spray soon as the blossoms have fallen and repeat ten days later with Arsenate of Lead.

Sucking Insects—The characteristic of these insects is the possesion of a "beak," by means of which they suck the sap from the tree and branches, so exhausting the plants' vitality. They are known as mites and scale insects, and because of their insignificance they frequently remain unnoticed until their efforts result in the foliage and branches dying off.

This class of insect should be destroyed with a contact wash, such as Lime-Sulphur, which burns through the scale and kills by penetration.

Fungus Diseases—Fungus is a low form of vegetable life which obtains nourishment by breaking down the cells of the trees or plant which it infests. Usually fungus spends the winter within the tissues of the tree, at the first touch of warm weather sending out spores which increase so quickly that soon the vitality of the tree is sapped if no steps are taken to prevent it. The action of a Fungicide is to cover the spores and prevent germination—so controlling and eventually exterminating Fungus disease.

GRAPE VINES.

In forming a vineyard it should always be borne in mind that the work is being done for a long succession of years. European grape vines will grow in almost any soil; the most suitable is a porous, easily worked loam of good depth and well drained. The ground should be well trenched, and manure (well rotted) or blood and bone fertiliser mixed thoroughly with soil in holes where vines are to be planted. They should be planted at least 6 feet apart each way, to allow for horse cultivation between the rows. We would recommend that varieties grafted on resistant stocks be used in preference to rooted cutting, as they are stronger growers and resist phylloxera. In selecting kinds we think that sorts that bear well in the district should be planted. If you cannot ascertain that information, we will recommend kinds which we think will suit locality. Rooted vines may be planted from June until August. The American grape vines are very vigorous growers, and are more suitable for trellis. They should be planted from 12 to 15 feet apart.

Pruning—Cut back, leaving 2 or 3 eyes, and train as required in the summer, pinching off any unnecessary shoots.

Write for **"Fruit Tree Pruning,"** price 1s., or 1s. 1d., post paid.

WHITE ANTS IN THE ORCHARD.

We would recommend thorough cultivation in the orchard, as it is good for every other purpose, and trees we have noticed are very seldom attacked when the above system is properly carried out. All dead wood must be carefully cut away; the ants will not attack live wood. After removing dead wood, plaster with sheep manure. The young trees can also be cleaned round and washed with carbolic soap, or other strong smelling mixture, and all stakes should be dipped into wood preserving oil. In country where the forests come right up to the orchard fence, it is difficult to keep the outer edge of the orchard free from the pests, but if all wood is carefully burned out of the cultivated land, and all logs and termite mounds fired, the orchard will not suffer so much. It has been found in some cases that the habit of filling up drains through the orchard with timber was the probable cause of the termites attacking the trees.

Experiments carried out with Kainit (German Potash) in the Dubbo district prove that it is a good protection to fruit trees when dug in well about the roots; and also acts as a fertiliser.

DRAINING.

A thorough system of Draining is as essential to the proper cultivation of the soil as ploughing, trenching, manuring, or any other operation. Drains should (if possible) not be less than four feet deep, and may be constructed of various materials, such as broken stone, or brick, wood, etc. Drain tiles are, however, the most effective. Land well drained retains moisture a very much longer time than that which is not drained. The following table gives the number of Tiles required to drain an acre of land, placing the drains at various distances, from 10 feet to 50 feet apart. The tiles are each 1 foot in length:—

10 feet apart.	12 feet apart.	15 feet apart.	17 feet apart.	18 feet apart.	20 feet apart.	25 feet apart.	30 feet apart.	35 feet apart.	40 feet apart.	50 feet apart.
4356	3630	2904	2562	2420	2178	1907	1634	1361	1082	716

Insect Pests and Diseases and their Remedies.

SPRAYING COMPOUNDS.

We give the principal formulas for Fungicides and Insecticides.

Arsenate of Lead (Merck's)—For all leaf-eating Insects, Codlin Moth, etc. Perfectly harmless to plant life. A splendid spray for all-round use; being in a powdered form is easily mixed and adheres to the foliage for weeks. On account of its extreme fineness it does not clog the spray pump if kept stirred. Directions for use with each tin.

Bordeaux Mixture—Unsurpassed as a remedy for preventing Black Spot, Mildew and other Fungoid Diseases on Potatoes, Tomatoes, Grapes, etc. Directions with each parcel.

Paris Green—For Codlin Moth, Caterpillars, etc. 1 lb. of Paris Green, 1 lb. of fresh slacked lime to 160 gal. of water. Mix the Paris Green into a paste as if preparing mustard; strain, and add the lime, keep the whole well stirred up and thoroughly mixed all the time the sprayer is working. One oz. of Paris Green to 10 gal. of water for smaller quantities.

Sulphur, Lime and Salt Wash (Concentrated)—For San Jose and other scales. Winter spray for deciduous trees. Also useful for a summer spray when properly diluted.

Kerosene Emulsion for Codlin Moth—Dissolve 1 pint of soft soap, or ½-lb. of hard soap, preferably whale oil, in 2 quarts of hot water, and add 1 pint of kerosene. Mix thoroughly while the mixture is still hot, until a perfect emulsion is formed—one that does not separate when cold. For use dilute with 15 parts of water.

Jeye's Horticultural Wash—For Green and Black Fly and other forms of Aphis; one or two applications in a fine form is sufficient. Use 3 ozs. to one gallon of water. Full directions on each tin.

For prices of Arsenate of Lead, Bordeaux Mixture, Paris Green, Sulphur-Lime Solution, Jeyes' Horticultural Wash—See page 71.

Useful Tables for Planting.

The Table for planting Hedgerows, &c., was prepared by the late Hon. P.L.C. Shepherd, and has been so highly appreciated that it will now be found in nearly every Colonial Catalogue, as well as in very many European and Continental Catalogues, side by side with the old and useful Table accompanying it. These Tables are of the utmost value to persons about to plant, as they are enabled at a glance to ascertain the number of plants or trees required for any given area, from a quarter of an acre of onions at a foot apart to a plantation of a thousand acres with its giant trees at thirty or more feet apart.

Table showing the number of Plants required to plant an acre of land from 1 foot to 30 feet plant to plant.

Distance.	Number per acre.	Distance.	Number per acre.
Feet.	Number.	Feet.	Number.
30	48	9	537
28	55	8	680
26	64	7	889
24	75	6½	1,031
22	90	6	1,201
20	100	5½	1,440
19	120	5	1,742
18	134	4½	2,151
17	150	4	2,722
16	169	3½	3,556
15	193	3	4,840
14	222	2½	6,970
13	257	2	10,890
12	302	1½	19,360
11	360	1	43,560
10	435		

Table showing the number of Plants required to plant a Mile in length from 1 foot to 100 feet apart.

Distance.	Number per mile.	Distance.	Number per mile.
Feet.	Number.	Feet.	Number.
100	52	30	176
95	55	25	211
90	58	20	264
85	62	15	352
80	66	10	528
75	70	9	586
70	75	8	660
65	81	7	754
60	88	6	880
55	96	5	1,056
50	105	4	1,320
45	117	3	1,760
40	132	2	2,640
35	151	1	5,280

FRUIT TREES.

To customers who are not acquainted with the various names of Fruit Trees, we would suggest that they leave the selection to us, intimating the purpose for which they are required, and we will select the very best kinds; it is also advisable to allow us some latitude in supplying orders, when we will substitute the nearest approach to it if the variety ordered is not in stock; this will often save disappointment.

The following Lists of Fruit Trees comprise those kinds only which have been found to answer well in our climate, and are likely to give every satisfaction. We think giving lists of well-tried ones only is preferable to swelling them with a lot of inferior sorts, as is practised by many for the sake of appearance; and frequently not half the kinds catalogued can be supplied when ordered. Should any customer, however, require any kind not included in this Catalogue, we shall be happy to supply them, if procurable.

We mark with an asterisk the Apples, Cherries, Pears, and Plums most suitable for warm districts.
All the Japanese Plums and Persimmons are suitable.

IMPORTANT.—Please read this before ordering Fruit Trees.—Packing charges on Fruit Trees, other than Citrus, to be forwarded per rail or steamer, will be as follows:—Not exceeding 9 trees 6d., not exceeding 12 trees 9d., not exceeding 25 trees 1s. 3d., not exceeding 36 trees 1s. 6d., not exceeding 50 trees 1s. 9d. The words "Packing Free" at the head of each class refer to lots of 100 trees or more and to orders of 50 as mentioned hereunder only.

50 Apple trees, 50 Cherry trees, 50 Orange trees, as the case may be, will be supplied at the rate quoted per 100 at the head of each class. 50 Trees made up of more than one class, as for instance, 12 Apples, 12 Cherries, 12 Pears and 14 Apricots would be charged at the dozen rate, with packing as per above table.

APPLES.

GENERAL LIST.

Worked on Northern Spy and Winter Majetin stocks, both of which are absolutely blight-proof, thus the roots are secure against the American Blight.

1s. 3d. each, 12s. per doz; or 12s. 9d. per doz. packing free; 80s. per 100 packing free. (See packing charges above.)

ABBREVIATIONS.—Size: **1**, signifies Large; **2**, Medium Size; **3**, Small. Use—**K**, signifies Kitchen; **D**, Dessert; **KD**, Kitchen and Dessert. Season or Time of Ripening—**E**, signifies Early; **M**, Medium; **L**, Late.

	Size.	Use.	Season
Adam's Pearmain—Crisp, juicy, and rich	1	D	L
***Allsopp's Early Red**—A good showy market apple	2	K D	E
Apple of Commerce—Largest size, picked in mid-season, keeps mellow and juicy	1	K D	M
Beauty of Bath—An early dessert apple, with a brisk, spicy flavour	1	D	E
Black Ben Davis—A decided improvement on Ben Davis, better quality, better keeper, surer cropper	2	D	L
Blenheim Orange—An old favourite, useful for all purposes	1	K D	L
Buncombe—Excellent flavour and good keeper	1	K D	L
Cleopatra—A valuable keeping apple, and highly esteemed in the European market	1	K D	L
Cooper's Market—A good keeping dessert apple, very late and productive	1	D	L
***Cowell's Red Streak**—Bright red, with dark streaks, a splendid apple	2	D	M
Cox's Orange Pippin—Highly perfumed	2	D	L
Delicious—A most beautiful apple, fine colour, and exquisite flavour	2	D	L
Esopus Spitzenberg—A most beautiful apple, richly flavoured	2	D	L
Golden Russet—Crisp, sugary, aromatic	2	D	L
***Granny Smith**—Handsome, green, and free bearer	1	K	L
Hoover—Dark red, good keeper and bearer	1	K D	L
***Jonathan**—Good colour and free bearer; highly recommended for export	1	K D	L
King David—A dark red apple, with yellowish flesh; splendid apple	1	D	L

Fruit Trees—continued.

	Size.	Use.	Season.
***James Grieve**—Received first-class certificate, R.H.S., an early dessert apple, of exquisite flavour, and never failing cropper near Sydney, 1s. 6d.	1	K D	M
Kentucky Red Streak—Handsome, good and prolific	1	K D	L
***Lady in Snow**—Flesh pure white, superb flavour	1	D	L
***Lady Windeyer**—A splendid dessert apple, highly coloured and good keeper	2	D	M
***Lord Nelson**—Very large, showy, and good	1	K	M
Lord Suffield—Very early and large, heavy bearer; old well-known variety	1	K	E
Lord Wolseley—Above medium size; very prolific and good keeper	1	K D	L
***Macintosh** (Red)—Dark rich red, nicely striped, flesh white and crisp; delicious flavour	2	D	M
***Mobb's Royal**—Extra large and good	1	K	E
Munroe's Favourite—Yellow, with red cheek, handsome apple and heavy bearer, most valuable for export	1	K	L
New York Pippin—A good and useful apple, one of the best for export	2	D	L
Nickajack—A striped American apple, good	2	K	L
Norfolk Beauty—Finest culinary apple, fruit very large, and delicious flavour when cooked	1	K	L
Peasgood Nonsuch—Handsome, high-coloured and good	1	K D	M
Prince Alfred—Crisp, juicy and highly flavoured; good colour	1	D	L
Prince Bismarck—Very large and showy apple, good, and early commencing to crop	1	K	M
Red Astrachan—Aromatic and handsome	2	D	E
Reinette de Canada—First-class for all purposes	1	K D	L
Ribstone Pippin—Finest flavour	2	D	L
Rome Beauty—Fine flavour and good keeper, recommended for export	1	K D	L
Royal Snow—Beautiful crimson colour, delicious flavour, and profuse bearer; flesh snow white	2	D	M
Rymer—An old favourite, skin dark red, long keeper	2	K D	L
Scarlet Pearmain—First-class and beautiful	2	D	M
Senator—Of very fine quality and rare beauty; flesh yellowish white of exquisite quality	1	D	L
Sturmer Pippin—Of first quality	1	D	L
Triomphe de Luxembourg—Large and showy	1	D	M
Twenty Ounce—A very large culinary apple	1	K	M
Winesap—Highly esteemed in America; most handsome and long keeping	2	D	L
***Zouche's Pippin**—A fine dessert, ripening at Christmas, resembling Five Crown	2	D	E

BLIGHT-PROOF VARIETIES.

The following are either quite free of blight or do not suffer seriously from it. They are, therefore, most desirable for private gardens.

	Size.	Use.	Season.
***Carpenter**—Best dessert apple, yellow striped, crisp and juicy	2	D	M
***Cowell's Red Streak**—Rich, juicy and sweet	2	D	E
Devonshire Quarrenden—One of the best	2	D	E
Five Crown Pippin—Best all-round apple	1	K D	L
***Frampton**—Showy, good keeper, fine flavour	1	K D	L
***Gravenstein**—Tender and delicious, striped	1	K D	L
***Irish Peach**—The earliest apple, wants rich soil	2	D	E
***Lady Carrington**—A fine red apple	2	D	E
Lord Wolseley—Flesh firm and agreeable, showy	2	D	L
Maiden's Blush—Tender, pleasant, sub-acid	1	K	M
Mona Hay—Seedling from Irish Peach; beautifully striped with crimson, white flesh	2	D	E
Northern Spy—Tender and delicious	1	D	L
Sharp's Early—Heavy cropper, ripening early in January	2	D	E
Sharp's Late Red—Fruit firm, juicy, and melting, with a rich aromatic flavour; bright red	1	K D	L
Shepherd's Perfection—A splendid apple and good keeper	2	D	L
***Trivett's Seedling**—Good quality and very prolific	2	K D	M
Willie Sharp—A beautiful, medium-sized dessert apple; skin yellow, nearly transparent in ripening, flesh crisp, of vinous flavour	2	K D	M
Winter Majetin—Agreeable, sub-acid, flesh firm	2	K	L
***Winter Pearmain**—One of the best keepers, very solid	1	K D	L
Wright's Perfection—Seedling from Jonathan; of dwarf and compact growth; fruit striped and splashed with crimson; flesh white; crisp and juicy; a very fine dessert	2	D	M

APRICOTS.

The soil must be well drained to cultivate successfully. The fruit is highly esteemed both for kitchen and dessert.

GENERAL LIST.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.; or 12s. 9d. per doz.; 80s. per 100, Packing Free. (See Packing Charges, page 64.)

	Season
Allen's Early—Oval fruit, and first in market	E
Alsace—Large, pale orange, rich and good	M
Camden Superb—Medium size and free bearer	E
Cambellfield Seedling—Good bearer and fine flavour	M
Early Moorpark—Very early and first-rate	E
Gourlay—Of large size and good flavour; the earliest of the large varieties	E
Grosse Peche—Rich and juicy, fine flavour	L
Hemskirk—Large, rich and juicy	E
Luizette—Very large fruit, rich and highly flavoured	M
Mansfield Seedling—Large, very rich and prolific	M
Moorpark—A grand old favourite, flavour unsurpassed	M
Newcastle, Californian variety, ripening November, large yellow fruit	E
Oullin's Early Improved—Very fine early apricot and vigorous grower	E
Pennant Hills Oval—Large, oval, sweet and prolific	M
Pineapple—Very rich and juicy, good colour	M
Shipley's Blenheim—Large, free bearer	E

CHERRIES.

This favourite fruit can be grown with very little trouble, but requires a cold situation, and prefers a strong, moist soil. It is highly esteemed both for kitchen and dessert.

Marked thus (*) are suitable for Warm Climates.

GENERAL LIST.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.; or 12s. 9d. per doz.; 80s. per 100, Packing Free. (See Packing Charges, page 64.)

Bedford Prolific—White, very large and delicious	M
Belle d'Orleans—Large, pale red fruit; an enormous cropper	E
Belle de Montreuil—Fruit very large, round, marbled with red; flesh firm, deep red, sugary, perfumed	E
***Bigarreau Jaboulay**—Large, dark red fruit; the earliest "Bigarreau" known—10-14 days before May Duke	E
Bigarreau Napoleon—Large and excellent	L
Bigarreau Pellissier—Skin dark glossy red; flesh firm, juicy, crisp and sugary	E
Bigarreau Red—Fine large red fruit	M
Bigarreau Riverchon—Large, dark red, almost black	L
Bigarreau Twyford—Hardy and heavy cropper, one of the best early sorts	E
Black Bohemian—A large, fine, black Cherry, and first-class for market	M
Black Tartarian—Large, shining black, tender and good	M
Bower's Black Heart—One of the earliest black Cherries, highly recommended by Department of Agriculture	E

Fruit Trees—continued

	Season.
Black Republican—A black variety, of medium size, a most prolific bearer	L
Black Heart—Large, well known favourite	E
Californian Advance—A seedling of "Early Purple Guigne"; fruit large, purple	E
Early Lyons—Black, large	E
Early Rivers—Splendid black	E
Florence—Large, pale and excellent flavour	L
Kirklands Mammoth—One of the largest black-heart Cherries	M
***Knight's Early Black**—Highly flavoured and prolific	E
***May Duke**—Best Cherry for warm climate	E
***Morello**—Excellent for bottling and preserving	L
Noble—A very large dark red Cherry, imported from Thos. Rivers and Sons, England; flesh firm and rich;very late. This Cherry has received a First-class Certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society, England	L
Ox Heart—A large handsome Cherry, dark red; pleasant flavour	M
Precoce de Boppard—Dark red brownish colour, vigorous growing tree, the best early	E
Waterloo—Large, juicy, tender and sweet	M
***Werder's Early Black**—Large, juicy and sweet	E
White Heart—Well-known old favourite	E
Double Flowering Cherries—We have a nice collection of Japanese varieties; most beautiful in springtime. 1s. 6d. each (See page 46.)	

NECTARINES.

ALL VARIETIES.

This delicious and favourite fruit does best in a good strong, loamy soil, well drained.

GENERAL LIST.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.; or 12s. 9d. per doz.; 80s. per 100, Packing Free. (See Packing Charges, page 64.)
C signifies Clingstone; **F** signifies Freestone.

	Season.	Kind.
Advance (Rivers)—The earliest of the green fleshed nectarines	M	F
Albert Victor—Very large, melting and delicious	M	F
Balgowan—Large, melting and excellent	E	F
Cardinal—Ripens ten days ahead of Early Rivers; medium size, brilliant colour, and exquisite flavour	E	F
Cooza—Slipstone; of dark red colour on sunny side; brought highest price in Sydney market for several years; one of the most valuable acquisitions to the fruitgrowers. 1s. 6d. each.	M	F
Elruge—Medium size, one of the best	E	F
Early Rivers—Slipstone; crops heavily and very early	E	F
Goldmine—The largest nectarine grown; trees very vigorous and productive; colour, bright bronzy red	M	F
Irrewarra—Earliest of all; very good	E	F
Lady Carrington—Large, highly coloured and delicious	M	C
Lee's Seedling—This magnificent nectarine is of beautiful colour and flavour—all that could be desired. We can recommend it as one of the best slipstone nectarines	E	F
Lord Napier—A delicious, melting nectarine	E	C
Meek's Scarlet—Splendid dark red fruit, generally good bearer	M	F
Merrigang—Fruit oblong, deep red colour, very juicy, and exquisite flavour	L	C
Newington—Early, fair size, and very good	E	C
Newton—Fruit round, flesh white, rich and sugary	M	F
New Boy—Large size, handsome, flesh white, juicy	E	F
Precoce de Croncels—Fruit large, skin yellowish with a dark plum colour	E	F
River's Orange—A profuse bearer, and very good	E	F
Scarlet—Above medium, splendid market variety	M	F
Stanwick—Large and delicious	L	F
Stanwick Elruge—Large, cannot be surpassed	M	C
Stanwick Seedling—Large and delicious, does not crack; the best freestone of late sorts	L	F
Victoria—Like Stanwick, but much earlier	M	F
Weeping—Large, good for kitchen and preserves	M	C
White Slipstone—Large, white skin, with red cheek, very juicy	M	F

PEACHES.

GENERAL LIST.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.; or 12s. 9d. per doz.; 80s. per 100, Packing Free. (See Packing Charges, page 64.)
C signifies Clingstone; **F** signifies Freestone.

	Season.	Kind.
Admiral Dewey—A yellow fleshed freestone, ripening with Triumph; skin deep orange-yellow, with crimson cheek	E	F
Akarana—Large, highly coloured; hardy grower and delicious flavour	L	F
Allen's Late Clingstone—Latest of all peaches, of good colour and appearance	L	C
Alexander—Large, one of the best for canning	E	F
Bell's November—Ripening in the Coast districts of N.S.W. early in November	E	F
Bonanza—A magnificent, large, freestone peach, late; has a rich cheek, white flesh, fine quality	L	F
Braddock—Ripening in November; requires high situation	E	F
Brandy Wine—Large, yellow; similar to Late Crawford, but ripening later	L	F
Brigg's Red May—The best early peach, melting and good	E	F
Devlin's Early Red—Highly flavoured and good	E	C
Downing—Large, highly coloured and rich flavour	E	F
Dr. Hogg—Large, juicy, deep red colour	M	F
Duchess of Cornwall—Skin creamy yellow, with a red striped cheek; melting and delicious	E	F
Early Crawford—Very large, yellow, rich and good	E	F
Early Newington—A grand old favourite	E	C
Early Rivers—Large, pale yellow, very good	E	F
Edward VII.—Ripening in favourable seasons in October; medium size	E	F
Elberta—Very large, yellow and red, good for drying	M	F
Flat China—The best peach for warm climates	E	F
Fraser's Newington—Highly coloured, large and good	E	C
Fulton—Large and good; one of the best late peaches	L	C
Globe—A golden yellow, with red cheek, large, with firm, yellow flesh, rich and juicy	M	F
Golddust—Yellow, with red cheek; rich yellow flesh, heavy bearer	L	C
Hales' Early—Large, handsome, juicy and good	E	F
Hawkesbury Champion—This is the latest freestone peach of first-class quality	L	F
High's Early Canada—Very early, splendid colour; better bearer than Briggs	E	F
Kia Ora—A seedling from "Elberta," of superior flavour	M	F
La France—Very large; skin dark carmine-red; flesh white and juicy	M	F
Lady in Gold—Large and attractive, yellow flesh, ripe immediately after Hales' Early	E	F
Lady Palmerston—Large, melting and good	M	F
Late Crawford—A superior yellow peach, very large, productive, good for canning or market	L	F
Lord Palmerston—Very large and good for market	M	C

Pinus Insignis should always be planted for shelter.

Fruit Trees—continued.

	Season.	Kind.
McDevitt's—One of the best canning peaches, yellow flesh	L	C
Mountain Rose—Large, red cheek, excellent	M	F
Peregrine—Very distinct fruit; large size, brilliant crimson skin, highly flavoured	M	F
Powell's Beauty—A splendid large, yellow peach, coming in before Elberta	M	F
Princess Royal—Large, splendid bearer, good colour and fine flavour	L	C
Red Italian Cling—Extra size and good for preserving	L	C
Red Italian Free—Large, good peach for market, drying and culinary purposes	L	F
Riverside Elberta—Distinct from the old Elberta; fruit deeper red colour; melting and delicious	M	F
Royal George—An old favourite, not to be beaten	M	F
Royal George, Cling—A large and valuable peach	M	C
Ruby Red—A splendid peach, coming in for Christmas market; bright red colour, and valuable for shipping	M	C
Salway—Melting, juicy and highly flavoured	L	F
Shanghai—Large, a valuable market peach	M	C
Shanghai Seedling—A favourite market variety	M	C
Shanghai Seedling, Slipstone—Seedling of old Shanghai, splendid flavour	M	F
Sneed—The earliest peach known; is said to ripen two weeks before Briggs' Red May	E	F
Strawberry Newington—A splendid market peach for colour, size and flavour	M	C
Stump the World—Extra large, tender and melting	M	F
Susquehannah—Very large, rich yellow colour, with red cheek	M	F
Triumph—The earliest yellow peach known	E	F
Vollmer's Champion—Surpasses its parent (Yellow Italian) at all points	L	C
White's Late Newington—Large, highly coloured and good flavoured	L	C
Wiggins—An early, highly-coloured freestone; ripens just after "Brigg's May," and before "Hale's"	E	F
Wonderful—Large size, excellent quality, a regular and most prolific bearer	L	F
Yellow Italian—Extra large, a grand peach	L	C
Yellow Mundi—A fine old sort, good for Kitchen	L	C

Double Red, Double White, Double Striped, Flowering Red Leaved, Weeping, 1s. 6d. each. (See page 48.)

PEARS.

The cooler districts are well adapted to the growth of this splendid fruit. It requires very little attention, and will continue to bear to a very old age. On **Seedling Pear Stocks.**

Marked thus (*) are suitable for Warm Climates.

GENERAL LIST.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.; or 12s. 9d. per doz.; 80s. per 100, Packing Free. (See Packing Charges, page 64.)

	Use.	Season.
Bergamot Bailey's—A splendid pear; rich melting, and very productive	D	M
Bergamot Brown—Buttery, rich and delicious	D	M
Bergamot Gansel's—Melting, rich and juicy	D	M
Beurre Bosc—Buttery, rich and aromatic	D	M
Beurre Brown—Rich flavour, with high aroma	D	M
Beurre Capiaumont—Hardy and prolific	D	M
Beurre Clairgeau—Handsome, crisp and juicy	D	M
Beurre d'Amaulis—Buttery and melting, good	D	E
Beurre Diel—Tender, melting and rich	D	L
Beurre Easter—Buttery, melting, splendid keeper	D K	L
Beurre Fongueray—New imported French pear, very large yellow of splendid flavour and heavy cropper; **1s. 6d. each**	D	L
Broompark—Juicy, hardy and very prolific	D	L
***China**—Good for preserving, highly perfumed	K	M
***Clapp's Favourite**—Very large; a grand early pear	D	E
Conference—Large, handsome, melting pear, very prolific	D	M
Fame—A new pear from U.S.A.; largest size; fine russetty brown; juicy and melting when stored. **1s. 6d. each**	D	L
Fertility—Large, melting and rich; good colour and sure cropper	D	M
Flemish Beauty—Buttery, melting and rich	D	E
Howell—A first-class pear, following Williams' Bon Chretien; fruit large, of light waxen yellow; heavy bearer	D	M
Jargonelle—The best early pear; an old favourite	D K	E
Jubilee—A mid-season pear of the richest flavour	D	M
***Keiffers' Hybrid**—Very large, juicy and good	K	M
***Large Flat Baking (Catillac)**—One of the best	K	L
Le Comte—Fruit large, bell-shaped, of a beautiful creamy yellow transparent colour; flesh fine grained	K	L
La Conte—Fruit large, yellow and reddish brown, a good keeper, new. **1s. 6d.**	D	L
Louis Bonnede Jersey—Brisk vinous flavour	D	M
Marie Louise—Hard to beat; an old favourite	D	L
Michaelmas Nelis—Seedling of Winter Nelis; flesh fine, melting as its parent	D	L
Napoleon—Juicy, rich and melting	D	L
***Packham's Triumph**—Of beautiful sugary flavour, melting and pleasantly perfumed	D	E
P. Barry—Large pyriform; skin orange-yellow; flesh very juicy, buttery, fine, excellent flavour, and a long keeper; very late	D	L
Packham's Late—Another variety raised by Mr. Packham; fruit large, longish, and as heavy a bearer as the "Triumph"	D	L
***Porter's Seedling**—A useful fruit, raised from the China pear; good flavour and free bearer	K D	M
Rutter—New seedless pear from America; hardy and good colour, vigorous grower	D	L
Tunk's Butter—One of the best late keeping pears for the County of Cumberland	D	L
***Uvedale's St. Germain**—The largest pear; good cooking	K	L
***Williams' Bon Chretien** (Bartlett)—Hard to beat; large and buttery, one of the finest Pears grown	D	M
***Windsor**—Mellow, sweet and delicious	D	E
Winter Cole—Melting and rich	D	E
Winter Nelis—Rich vinous flavour and fine aroma	D	L
Wilder—One of the earliest; good keeper and shipper; fruit medium, pale yellow; flesh whitish yellow, fine-grained, tender; very productive	D	E
Winter Bartlett—Flesh not quite as fine-grained as the Williams' Bon Chretien, but tender, juicy, and melting, and with a flavour almost identical with Bartlett	D	L

PLUMS.

The Plum may be grown in the lowest part of the orchard, and requires very little attention; it is a most useful and delicious fruit, and bears very heavy crops; useful for all purposes. **On Seedling Plum or Peach Stocks.**

Marked thus (*) are suitable for Warm Climates.

GENERAL LIST.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.; or 12s. 9d. per doz.; 80s. per 100, Packing Free. (See Packing Charges, page 64.)

	Kind.	Season.
***American Red**—Earliest of all, useful for all purposes	K D	E

Fruit Trees—continued.

	Kind.	Season.
Angelina Burdett—Large, rich, and great bearer	K D	M
Clyman—Fruit large, round, dark purple, good bearer	K D	M
Coe's Golden Drop—Large and excellent	K D	M
***Coe's Late Red**—One of the latest; very good	K	L
Damson (English) **Frost Plum**—Hardy and prolific	K	M
Damson (Hertfordshire)—Of good quality and a good bearer	K D	E
Diamond—Large, heavy cropper, good kitchen	K	L
***Early Evans**—Very hardy and prolific	K D	E
Early Orleans—Useful for all purposes	K D	E
Grand Duke—Very large, purple, richly flavoured, very productive; considered the best late plum grown	D	L
Greengage—Unrivalled for flavour, good all round	D	E
Giant—A fruit of great size, flesh honey yellow; extremely sweet and firm; profuse bearer	D	M
Golden Prune—Fruit very large; dries beautifully; when dried 24 are said to weigh 1lb.. This is the best yellow prune both for quality and productiveness	D	L
Jefferson—Large, oval, excellent	K D	M
Late Orleans—Excellent for dessert	K D	L
Lincoln—Very large, purple; this is one of the finest early plums ever introduced	D	E
***Louthenborough**—Rich and sweet, a sure cropper	K D	E
Magnum Bonum, Red—Large and good	K D	M
Magnum Bonum, White (Egg)—Very large, preserving	K D	M
October Greengage—A first-class plum; superior to old Greengage	D	M
Prune d'Agen—One of the best for drying	K D	L
Prune Silver—First-class canning variety	K D	M
Prune Splendour—Very productive, firm, rich, sugary, early, and twice the size of the French prune, a perfect freestone; new	D	E
Robe de Sargeant—Fruit medium size, oval, skin deep purple; flesh, yellow, sugary flavour; one of the best for drying purposes. **1s. 6d. each**	D	M
Sugar Prune—The fruit is even in size and very large, early; yellow flesh, tender, and rich in sugar juice	D	E
Prune Tragedy—Fruit large and elongated, with dark purple skin; the flesh is yellowish green, and has a very rich flavour	D	E
President—The fruit is large, oblong-shaped, over 2 inches long; beautiful purple colour; firm and sweet; perfect freestone. **1s. 6d. each.**	D	L
Tibbitt's—Sure cropper	K D	E
Yellow Diamond—A sport of Black Diamond, but instead of dark purple, fruit of yellow colour	K D	M
Double Flowering Plum—Most beautiful flowering shrubs, in different varieties. **1s. 6d.**		

Japanese Plums.

Fruit bearing much sooner than our old kinds, often the second year after planting. As a market plum they promise to out-rival the old kinds. They are very hardy, heavy bearers, and will succeed in almost any soil or climate. Fruit very large.

GENERAL LIST.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.; or 12s. 9d. per doz.; 80s. per 100, Packing Free. (See Packing Charges, page 64.)

America (hybrid)—(Late medium) large size; colour glowing amber; flesh yellow; moderately firm and delicious.

Apple (hybrid)—(Medium) Fruit very large, of a deep reddish purple colour; ripens soon after Burbank, and keeps for a long time.

Bartlett—(Medium) Fruit crimson; flesh salmon-coloured, firm and juicy; hardy and sun-resisting.

Blood (Satsuma)—(Late) Very large, mottled skin, red flesh.

Botan—(Early) Large, red, delicious flavour.

Burbank—(Early medium) The largest and best flavoured of its class, skin cherry red.

Chalco—(Early) Ripens just before the "Burbank," large, flat, reddish-purple; sweet, firm, yellow flesh.

Climax—(Early) Fruit very large, heart shaped, deep vermilion-red; flesh yellow, sweet and delicious.

Combination—(Medium) Regular, and abundant bearer; fruit large and handsome; flesh, straw colour, extremely sweet.

Federation—(Late medium) Fruit resembling Wickson, habit of tree like an upright-growing Burbank.

Gold—(Late medium) Handsome, luscious, golden fruits.

Hale—(Medium) Large round plum, skin deep cherry-red, with yellow specks; flesh yellow.

Kelsey—(Late) Large, pale purple; one of the best.

Large Yellow—(Early) Skin and flesh yellow, sweet and rich.

Large Red—(Medium) An abundant bearer, and good quality.

Maynard—(Early) Very large, nearly round; of richest crimson-purple; the flesh is firm, even melting, and juicy; very fragrant and highly delicious.

October Purple—(Medium) Very fine large black purple fruit.

Prunus Pissardi—Medium size, skin shining red, flesh yellowish red, sweet and most agreeable flavour, luxuriant grower. and very ornamental purple foliage; very early. (See page 49.)

Rubio—Large oval, flesh deep crimson, strong grower,

Santa Rosa—Very large, purplish crimson, strong grower and good bearer. **1s. 6d. each.**

Shiro—(Early) Ripening a fortnight before Burbank, bright yellow, flesh firm and juicy, good bearer.

Sultan—(Late) Flesh firm, sweet, and dark crimson in colour, beautifully clouded and shaded with light pink salmon, and yellow.

Wickson—(Medium) Fruit of the largest size; skin white, suffused with a carmine blush.

Wright's Early—(Early) The earliest Japanese plum extant; fruit identical with "Burbank," habit of growth more erect, which is a decided advantage.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

(DATE PLUM)

This delicious fruit is becoming year by year more popular. It requires a fairly good soil and shelter, and a little care until established, when it is perfectly hardy, and will stand a good deal of frost. The fruit ripens early in Winter, which renders it valuable.

1s. 6d. each; 18s. per dozen; or 18s. 9d. per doz., Packing Free. (See Packing Charges, page 64.)

Dia Dia Maru—Large, flat fruit, almost seedless, a fine large variety.

Denji Maru—Medium size, with dark flesh.

Haycheya—Very large, highly flavoured, and few seeds.

Hayakume—Very large, brown flesh, rich flavour.

Jubilee—Large, late, and good.

Kuro Kumo—One of the largest, very good, and late.

Nitaro—Flat, square shaped fruit, somewhat similar to Dia Dia Maru.

Seedless—A great favourite, and free bearer.

Tanenashi—Fruit similar to the Seedless, but larger, conical, and bright yellow.

Tsuno Magari—Tree vigorous, and abundant bearer, fruit very richly flavoured.

Tsuri Gaki—A delicious fruit of good size.

Yeddo Ischi—Medium size, late and one of the best.

Yemon—Large, flat fruit, ribbed and seedless.

Zenji Maru—Small, round, with brownish flesh.

QUINCES.

Highly esteemed for preserves and culinary purposes generally. The Quince will grow in low, moist soils, which are quite unsuitable for other fruits.

GENERAL LIST.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.; or 12s. 9d. per doz.; 80s. per 100, Packing Free. (See Packing Charges, page 64.)

Apple Shaped—Fine flavour; excellent for stewing.

Berezcki—Fruit of enormous size; flesh sweet, skin golden yellow, smooth; very prolific.

In staking tie firmly round stake and loosely round tree.

Fruit Trees—continued.

Bourget—The fruit is very large, rich golden colour, smooth velvety skin, and has so far proved to be free from leaf-blight.
Champion—Fruit very large, handsome, of delicate flavour and exquisite quince taste and odour.
Fuller—The fruit ripens early, is of the largest size, pyriform in shape, of clear bright lemon-yellow colour, highly flavoured and tender.
Giant of Lescovas—Fruit often up to 3lbs.; flesh white, not turning red when cooked.
Large Portugal—Very large and good.
Master's Early—The earliest, large and good.
Missouri Mammoth—The fruit grows to an enormous size; of mild, pleasant flavour.
Pineapple—Fruit medium size, clear golden yellow; makes a superior jelly, and is said to cook as tender in five minutes as the best cooking apple.
Rea's Mammoth—Extra large; likes a warm position.
Van Deman—Seedling of "Portugal." The fruit is of most superb flavour.

FIGS.

GENERAL LIST.

1s. 3d. each ; **12s** per dozen ; or **12s. 9d.** per dozen, packing free (see Packing Charges, page 64); **80s.** per 100 Packing free.

Black Genoa—Very rich flavour and large.
Blue Province—Small and very productive.
Brown Ischia—Medium size, fine flavour.
Brown Turkey—One of the best, large and luscious.
De l'Archipele—Large, green early, and very heavy bearing, sugary and rich.
White Genoa—Very prolific and sweet.
White Adriatic—Medium size, very thin skin, hardy and most prolific ; highly esteemed and largely cultivated in California for drying purposes.
Yellow Ischia—Sweet, rich, and excellent.

Citrus Fruits.

ORANGES.

The Orange may be grown in any moderately good soil, but the most favourable conditions for its successful cultivation are—a strong loamy soil gently sloping to the east or north, thoroughly drained and sheltered from prevailing winds. A few of the hardier kinds will stand a considerable amount of frost, particularly if protected the first Winter after planting.

GENERAL LIST.

1s. 6d. each ; **18s.** per dozen ; packing **1s.** per dozen for long distances ; **£7 5s.** per 100, unless otherwise priced ; packing free.
Bahia or Navel—Large, the King of Oranges ; likes a warm situation **2s.** each.
Blood, or Maltese—Medium size, remarkable for the blood colour of its flesh.
Golden Buckeye Navel—A good grower, thornless ; fruit very large, smooth, and very thin skin, good keeper and shipper ; one of the earliest to ripen. **2s. 6d.** each.
Golden Nugget Navel—Latest introduction from California ; fruit very smooth, solid, and even thinner shin than Washington Navel. **2s. 6d.** each.
Holdfast—Fruit large, remarkable for its hanging on the tree till late in the season.
Jaffa—Fruit very large, and nearly seedless ; flesh sweet and juicy ; tree thornless.
Joppa—One of the best of recent production ; tree of strong growth and productive ; fruit of nice size, and best quality.
Late Valencia—Good sized round thin skinned orange ; especially valuable on account of its lateness of ripening. **2s.** each.
Mediterranean Sweet—This splendid orange is remarkable for its early bearing and late ripening qualities.
Navelencia—Originated from Thompson's Improved Navel and Valencia Late, thus making it the most valuable orange in cultivation ; fruit of good size, smooth and thin skinned. **2s. 6d.** ea.
Paterson River Seedling—Large, heavy fruit, one of the best for market.
Paperrind St. Michael's—A splendid fruit, one of the best market oranges.
Parramatta—Very large, hardy and prolific.
Queen—A good, hardy market fruit.
Siletta—Small, handsome and good.
St. Michael's—Large, thin skinned, weighty.
Teneriffe or White Siletta—Large and weighty, skin pale yellow ; the earliest of all oranges.
Thompson's Improved Navel—Fruit of medium size ; smooth and thin skinned ; comes early into bearing. **2s.** each.
Variegated Leaved—Very pretty, with highly ornamental foliage
Washington Navel—Very hardy and prolific ; a grand orange. **2s.** each.

MANDARINES.

GENERAL LIST.

1s. 6d. each ; **18s.** per dozen ; Packing **1s.** per dozen for long distances. **£7 5s.** per 100, Packing Free.

Beauty of Glen Retreat—Pronounced to be far superior to any other kind.
Ellendale Beauty—A Queensland seedling ; considered an improvement on Beauty Glen Retreat.
Emperor—Very large, regular bearer.
Fewtrell's Early Shipper—Of Queensland origin ; a cross between Orange and Mandarin.
Thorny—Medium-sized, solid and highly flavoured.
Scarlet (Canton)—Fruit large, very flat in shape, colour almost scarlet ; free bearer.
Navel—A variety of the thorny mandarin sweet and highly flavoured ; robust habit and large foliage.
Oonshi—Seedless, very hardy ; suitable for cold districts.
Parker's Special—Large size and good quality.

Preserving Varieties.

Cumquat (oval)—Fruit small and handsome ; makes a splendid preserve.
Cumquat (flat)—Tree hardy and very productive ; fruit agreeable to the palate when fully ripe.
Poor Man's Orange—Very large, splendid for Marmalade, and pleasant to take when fully ripe.
Seville Orange (bitter)—Best of all for marmalade.
Seville Orange (navel)—A very fine smooth fruit, and good cropper.

LEMONS.

1s. 6d. each ; **18s.** per dozen ; Packing **1s.** per dozen for long distances. **£7 5s.** per 100, Packing Free.

Common—Well known, rough skinned, very hardy.
Eureka—Almost thornless. Fruit more oblong than the Lisbon, and of excellent quality.
Genoa or Thornless—Equal in every way to the Lisbon.
Heong Long—Fruit very large, but coarse ; good for candied peel; very distinct.
Lisbon—The best for all purposes.
Lisbon variegated—Leaves and fruit beautifully variegated.
Messina—Worked from imported scions.
Sweet Rind—A splendid lemon, almost thornless, and a good summer bearer.
Villa Franca—It is a strong, vigorous grower, with few thorns ; fruit oblong, thin skinned and firm.

LIMES.

1s. 6d. each ; **18s.** per dozen ; Packing **1s.** per dozen for long distances.

Tahitian—Exceedingly thin rind, juicy, and nearly seedless.
East Indian—Fruit large.
Persian or Sweet—Hardy and productive.
West Indian—Small and excellent ; best for lime juice.

SHADDOCKS.

1s. 6d. each ; **18s.** per dozen ; Packing **1s.** per dozen for long distances.

Common—Very large, with sour juice.
Blood—Large, solid, juice sweet ; excellent for preserving purposes.

POMELOW or GRAPEFRUIT.

A great favourite fruit in the United States.

Marsh's Seedless—Fruit medium size, thin rind, with about half the usual bitter pulp, juicy and of superior flavour. **3s.** each.
Trumph—Medium size, peel smooth, very heavy, juicy, and no bitter flavour. **2s. 6d.** each.

Packing **1s.** per dozen for long distances.

CITRONS.

1s. 6d. each ; **18s.** per dozen ; Packing **1s.** per dozen for long distances.

Lyman—Small fruit, sweet and edible when ripe, making a most delicious conserve.
Bengal—Enormous size and a good preserve.
Common—Fruit pointed, used for candied peel.
Knights'—Large and good for candied peel.

Fruit Trees—continued.

Miscellaneous Fruits.

BANANAS—A most useful and delicious fruit; grows freely in any ordinary garden soil.
Cavendishi (Fiji)—**1s. 6d.**
Sapientum (Common)—**1s. 6d.**
CUSTARD APPLE (Cherimoyer)—A delicious fruit, large and flavoured like a custard. **1s.** each.
CHINESE RAISIN (Hovenia Dulcis)—Flavour like raisins. **1s.** each.
DATE—Of Commerce, very ornamental. **1s.** each.
GUAVAS—A very useful fruit, and easily grown in any ordinary soil. **1s.** each.
Purple—The well-known Guava Jelly is made from this variety; it also forms a handsome shrub.
Yellow, or Pear-shaped Guava.
Parker's Hybrid—Very large, pear-shaped; yellow.
LOQUATS—A valuable fruit, ripening in early Spring, when fruit is scarce; excellent for culinary purposes.
Common—Very hardy and a heavy cropper. **1s.** each; **9s.** per dozen.
Mammoth—Immense size and fine flavour. **1s. 3d.** each; **12s.** per dozen.
MULBERRIES—A useful fruit for either kitchen or dessert. **1s. 3d.** each; **15s.** per dozen.
Black English—The best for all purposes. **2s. 6d.**
Downings—Produces large fruit for a lengthened period.
Prolific—A free bearer.
OLIVES—Useful for pickling and for salad oil; hardy and produces immense crops of fruit in any fairly good soil. A few choice kinds. **2s.** each; **18s.** per doz.
PASSION FRUIT—Edulis may well be termed the "Poor Man's Fruit." It will grow and produce enormous crops of the most delicious and wholesome fruit during many months in the year in almost any soil or situation.
Edulis—Invaluable for table, jams, etc.; an immense cropper. **6d.** each; **5s.** per dozen.
Tacsonia Mollissima (White Passion Fruit). **1s.** each.
PINEAPPLE—
Common—Hardy and good. **6d.** each.
Queen—Very large and good. **1s.** each.
POMEGRANATE—
Ordinary—Agreeable fruit; the rind is used in medicine. **1s.** each
Paper Rind—Superior to the above as a fruit. **1s.** each.
ROSEAPPLE—A handsome shrub, fruit perfumed, belonging to the Lili-pili family. **1s.** each.

NUTS.

ALMONDS.

No fruit garden should be without one or two trees. Home grown almonds are a real luxury.

GENERAL LIST.

1s. 3d. each; **12s.** per dozen; or **12s. 9d.** per dozen, Packing free. (See Packing Charges, p. 64.)

Brande's Jordan—Soft shell and prolific.
Burbank's Seedling—Tree extremely hardy and a great bearer.
Golden State—Originated in California, described as a great and regular bearer, large, with a full, smooth skinned kernel and a soft shell.
I.X.L.—Large, and perfect shell.
Jordan—An old favourite.
Nonpariel—A weeping habit; thin shell.
Papershell—The best of all.
Sultana—Medium size, fruit well flavoured, shell tender.

CHESTNUTS.

Japanese Mammoth—Large fruit, and suitable for warm or cold climate. **2s.** each.
Spanish or Sweet—The Chestnut of Commerce—**1s. 6d** each.
Packing **9d.** per dozen. (See Packing Charges, p. 64.)

FILBERT and HAZEL.

Useful fruits adapted for cold districts.
1s. 3d. each; **12s.** per dozen; or **12s. 9d.** per dozen, Packing free. (See Packing Charges, p. 64.)

Hazel. **Red Filbert.** **White Filbert.**

QUEENSLAND NUT.

(Macadamia ternifolia).

A splendid ornamental tree; evergreen; produces edible nuts in profusion. **1s.** each

WALNUTS.

Ordinary—**1s. 6d.** each.
Dwarf—Fruiting earlier than above. **1s. 6d.** each.
Japan—Hard-shelled, fine flavour and prolific. **2s.** each.
Pecan Nut—Heavy and regular cropper, and fine flavour, **2s.** each.
Packing **9d.** per dozen. (See Packing Charges p. 64.)

RASPBERRIES.

A most useful fruit of easy culture, delicious either for dessert or preserves.
3s. per dozen; **20s.** per 100.

Antwerp Red—Large and fine flavour.
Antwerp White—Large and very sweet.
Cuthbert—Large, red, fine flavour.
Falstaff—Red, and fine flavour.
Golden Queen—Cream colour.
Northumberland Fillbasket—Deep red, large and fine.
Victoria—Large, red, flavour excellent.
Thornless Northumberland Fillbasket.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Well-known fruits, suited to the cold districts. **9d.** each **7s.** per dozen; **35s.** per 100.

GREEN—	RED—
Gill's Seedling	Crown Bob
Lancashire Hero	Roaring Lion
Hearts of Oak	Warrington
WHITE—	**YELLOW—**
Alma	High Sheriff
Smiling Beauty	Leveller
White Lion	Rockwood

Whinham's Industry—One of the finest and most profitable gooseberries in existence. Fruit of enormous size, and, when ripe, of a dark, dusky red colour.

CURRANTS.

This useful fruit well adapted for the colder districts and good rich soil. **9d.** each; **7s.** per doz.; **35s.** per 100.

Black Naples	La Fertile (Red)
Champion Black	La Versailles (red)
Fray's Prolific (red)	Lee's Prolific (black)
Knight's (red)	Red Dutch
White Dutch.	

GRAPES.

GENERAL LIST ON OWN ROOTS.

6d. each; **5s.** per dozen; **28s.** per 100.
Special quotations for large quantities.

Grape vines cannot be sent into Queensland under any conditions. Other fruits are admitted provided they are passed by the Government Experts, who examine all plants and trees on arrival in Queensland.

One of the most delicious, refreshing fruits, of the easiest culture, succeeding in almost any soil, and producing fruit in abundance. All rooted vines supplied by us are submerged in a solution of sulphate of potash and fumigated under the supervision of the Government Inspector, so there need be no fear of disease.

	Season.
Baxter's Sherry—White, delicious flavour; bunch up to 8lbs.	M
Black Hamburgh—The best grape in cultivation	M
Black Prince—Large, most agreeable flavour	M
Black Sherry—A valuable late grape, of excellent flavour; bunch and berry large	L
Camden Sherry—Bunches large, 3 to 6lbs.; of deep golden colour	L
Centennial—Certainly the largest and most showy white grape ever introduced; berries about two inches in circumference. **1s.** each	L
Champion Muscat—Berry very large, round; skin tough, rich deep red; flesh very rich, with a high "Muscat" flavour; medium	M
Daria del Almeria—This grape, of a fine, light amber colour and large berries, has proved itself the latest grape in Sydney market. **1s** each	L
Dordillac—White, bunch and berry large	M
Golden Chasselas—Most handsome grape, bunches large and long, berries oval, bright amber colour	M
Gordo Blanco—White, a splendid raisin grape, very rich muscat flavour	M
Gos Colman—Black, large compact bunch	M

Apply Bone Dust during the Winter months only.

Fruit Trees—continued.

Grapes—(cont.)

Season.

Hanefort Red—This grape is largely cultivated in South Africa as a raisin grape; resembles Gordo Blanco, having the same rich flavour and sugary qualities. **1s.** each ..
Ladys Finger—Pinkish white, berries long, very attractive shape, requires dry climate and loamy soil L
Muscat of Alexandria—White, large, exquisite flavour .. L
Red Muscatel—Rich muscat flavour, delicious .. .. M
Snow's Muscat Hambro—Black, flavour unsurpassed .. E
Sultana—Bunches and berries medium, seedless, chiefly valued for raisins .. .. M
Waltham Cross—Bunches very large and tapering, berries oblong oval, skin pale amber, flesh firm and solid .. .. M
White Sherry—Large, sure cropper, very hardy .. .. M

Grapes on Resistant Stocks.

Grown outside Phylloxera Infested Areas.

These are now an assured success in N.S.W., young vines, 2 years grafted, bearing 20lbs. to the vine. All should give them a trial.

We beg to offer the following varieties grafted on this Stock, and can supply in large quantities in the leading varieties.

It is becoming recognised that, owing to the spread of Phylloxera, Commercial Vineyards in the future must be planted on these Stocks.

Owing to their extraordinary vigour, we recommend planting at a greatly increased distance, which enables the cultivation to be done by horse power, and, of course, economy in working.

Those marked * can be supplied in large quantities.

Price 1s. each; **10s. 6d.** per dozen (except where otherwise priced).

Special Quotations for large quantities.

Freight or Postage extra.

Black Lady's Finger
Black Alicante
***Black Hambro**
***Bowood Muscat**
Black Prince
Black Malaga
Black Tokay, 1s. 6d.
***Champion Muscat, 1s. 6d.**
Crystal
Chasselas Vibert
***Camden Sherry**
Centennial, 1s. 6d.
***Dariadel Almeria**
Duke of Buccleuch
***Emperor**
Early Sherry
Fewarra
Flame Tokay, 1s. 6d.
Gordo Blanco
Gros Colman
Golden Champion
Gros Maroc, 1s. 6d.
Isabella
Lady's Finger
Lady Downs
Lady Hampden, 1s. 6d.
***Muscat Hambro**
Mudgee Black Sherry
Mrs. Hall's Perfection, 1s. 6d.
Madresfield Court Muscat
Monukka
Mrs. Prince's Muscat
Mrs. Pearson's Golden Queen, 1s. 6d.
***Red Hanneport, 1s. 6d.**
Rose of Pera
Syrian
Sabalskowski, 2s.
Sultana
Suphonia
***Waltham Cross**
Zante

AMERICAN GRAPE VINES.

These vines are much hardier, and bear heavier crops of fruit in cold districts and poor soils where the ordinary vine will not do. They are also exempt from oidium and other diseases. They are admirably adapted for trellis work and can be planted fully twelve feet apart.

1s. each.

Season.

Bell's Seedling—Larger and finer than Isabella .. .. M
Isabella—Black, peculiar musky flavour L
Perkins, large, pink, with a raspberry-like flavour .. .. M

BLACKBERRIES.

Postage or Freight extra.

Himalayan—**1s.** each.
Laughton—**1s.** each.
The Logan Berry—The fruit is sometimes an inch and a quarter long, the shape of a blackberry, the colour of a dark red raspberry, and a combination of the flavours of both. The stems are strong, free from thorns, but covered with fine spines, having a trailing habit, and the fruit is borne in great profusion. **1s.** each.
Lucretia Dewberry—Trailing Blackberry, bears profusely in any climate, fruit delicious. **1s.** each.
Japanese Golden Mayberry (*Rubus incisus*)—A strong growing variety of the bramble class, luscious berries of a golden colour. **1s.** each.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries do best in strong loam, and may be planted in beds, or to form edgings in a fruit or vegetable garden. Planting may be commenced in March, and continued throughout the winter.

Postage or Freight extra.

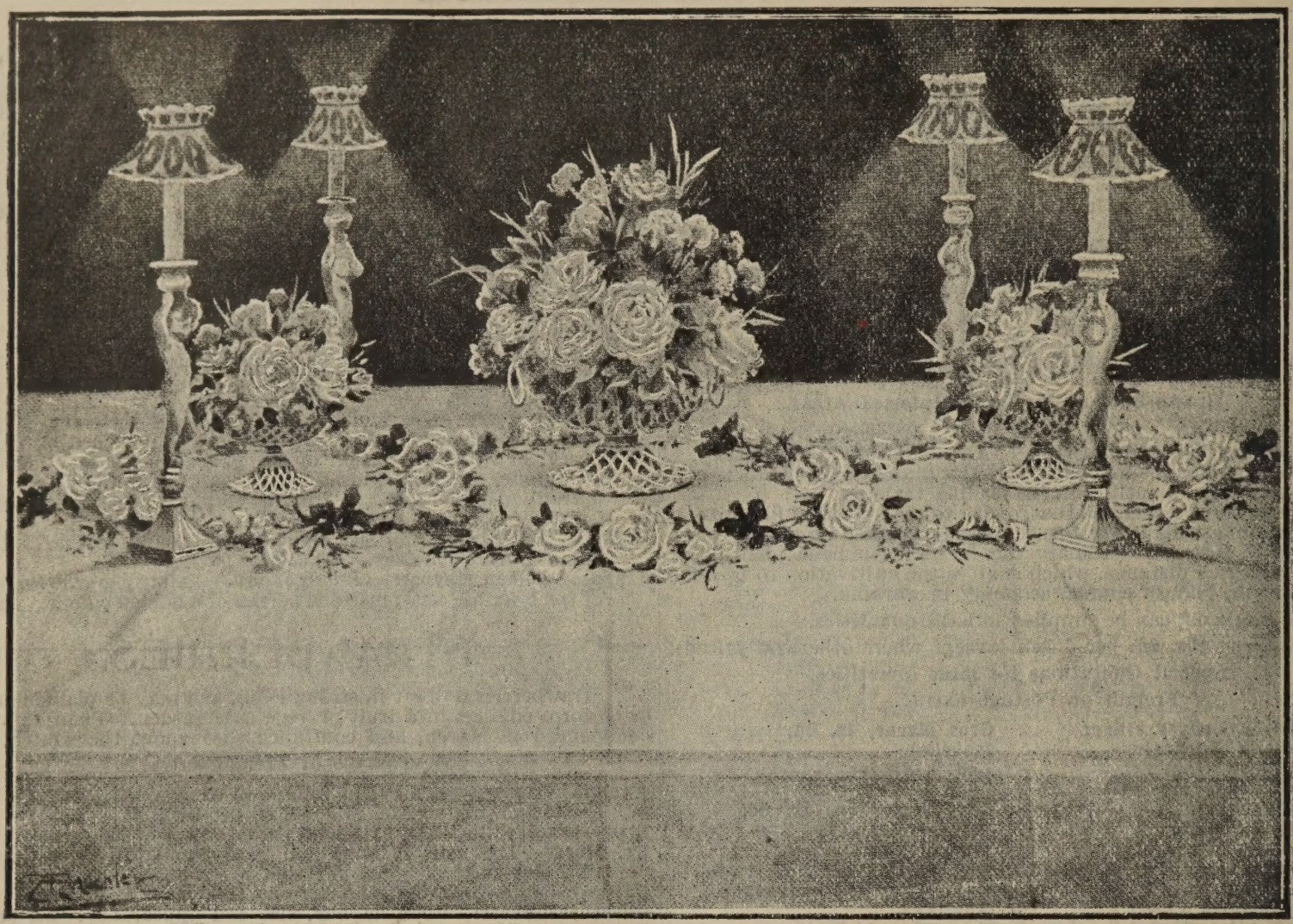
Annetta—The fruit is a bright pink, and usually with a square point; hardy and productive. Plants, **5s.** per 100.
Creswell's Seedling—An excellent hardy variety. **5s.** per 100.
Dr. Moree—The fruit is large and of a beautiful appearance, and very fine flavour **5s.** per 100.
Edith—Good cropper and fine flavour. **5s.** per 100.
Governor-General—Good flavour, size and appearance. **5s.** per 100.
Marguerite—Heavy cropper and good quality. **5s.** per 100.
Melba—Is large, brilliant red, and of the best flavour; it will bear good crops from beginning of November to May. **6s.** per 100.
Phenomenal—A new variety from Queensland; fruit very large; **1s. 6d.** per doz.; **7s. 6d.** per 100.
Royal Sovereign—Fruit largest size; colour gloomy scarlet; flesh firm and white; flavour rich and vinous. **6s.** per 100.
Up to the Mark—The fruit is large, bright red, and of splendid flavour; a grand variety. **5s.** per 100.
Trollope's Victoria—Ripens early in the season; one of the best. **5s.** per 100.

INSECT DESTROYERS.

SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES—THEY NEED IT.

APHITOXIN for fumigating Glass Houses. Splendid for Ferns, etc. Sold in bottles 2/–, 4/6 15/–
Lamps for using above .. .. each 1/3
ARSENATE OF LEAD (Swift's), death to all leaf-eating insects .. .. per bottle 2/-
„ **Electro** .. .. per bottle 2/–
„ **Powder.** The finest and easiest mixed preparation on the market; 1lb. tin sufficient for 40 gals. of spray. Price 1/6
Special prices for large quantities.
BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Unsurpassed as a remedy for preventing Black Rot, Mildew, and other Fungoid Diseases on Potatoes, Tomatoes, etc. per lb –/8
Special prices for quantities. Directions with each parcel.
EMULSI-OL, a grand remedy for Scale, Aphis, Red Spider, and Mildew, 1 gal. to 4 gal. of cold water .. .. per tin 1/–
FORMALIN, for Potato Blight, Scab, Brown Rust; also Smut in Wheat, etc. .. .. .. per lb. bottle 2/–
FUNGICIDE (Cooper's), an Improved Bordeaux Mixture; only needs to be mixed with water .. per 1lb. tin 1/–
Special prices for large lots.
JEYES' HORTICULTURAL WASH, for Green and Black Fly, Aphis, etc; one or two applications is sufficient. For Mildew spray well until disease has disappeared .. .. .. per tin 1/6
GISHURST COMPOUND, for Aphis, Green Fly, Red Spider, and Thrip, in 1lb. and 3lb. boxes each 1/6 and 4/-
KILLEM QUICK, a sure destroyer of Aphis, Green Fly, and other Insects. Full directions on each tin .. .. ½lb. tins, 1/–; 1lb. tins, 1/6
LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION, for San Jose and all Scale or Sucking Insects; also all Fungus Diseases as can be treated in Winter; in 1 gallon tins .. .. each 3/–
NICOTINA INSECTICIDE WASH, 1oz. bottle sufficient for 7 gals. .. .. per bottle 1/8
NIKOTEEN, Aphis and other insect pests bots. 1/3 and 2/6
PARIS GREEN, Codling Moth, Caterpillar, etc. ½lb. 6d., ½lb. 1/–, 1-lb 1/6
PAR-ODIUM, for Mildew, etc. .. .. .. per lb. 4d.
PLANT-WASH, for Scale, Thrip, Mealy Bug, and Red Spider. Sold in bottles 1/–
QUIBELL'S INSECT EXTERMINATOR .. .. bots. 6d. and 1/–
For all insect pests.
SNUFFOTINE, for Slugs and Snails .. .. 4lbs. for 1/–
SULPHUR, for Mildew, Oidium, etc., 6lbs. for 1/– per cwt. 14/–
TOBACCO DUST (Cigarette), death to Slugs and Snails; splendid fertiliser and preventitive for insects in the ground .. .. .. per lb. 3d.
TOBACCO STEMS, for making Tobacco Wash; also useful for Hen's Nests .. .. 5lb. parcels 1/–

Always mistrust Trees and Seeds sold below market value.



Floral Department.

Every Description of Floral Work. The Latest Styles in Bouquets, Bridal, Bridesmaids, Presentation, Farewell: Round Style, from 2/6 to 10/6 each; Shower Style, from 10/6 to 63/- each. Funeral Emblems of every Description. Wreaths, Crosses, from 5/- to 63/-; Pillows from 7/6 to 63/- each. Ladies' Dress and Hair Sprays, from 1/- each. Coat Bouquets, from 6d. each.

All our Floral Designs are made of the Choicest Flowers and Ferns, by Experts in this very important branch of our business.

We execute immediately all Country Orders. Cash must accompany orders from new customers. When remitting allow extra for special boxes, which are made to suit our requirements, being very strong, thus saving the Flowers from being crushed in transit.

We would ask our customers to give us as much notice as possible when ordering.

BASKETS OF FLOWERS—

Are presents that are always acceptable, and one that can be given on any occasion. We supply them arranged in the most graceful style, with the choicest Flowers, Ferns, and Coloured Foliage. Price, from **5s.** to **42s.**

CROOKS (FLORAL)—

Unmounted, **3s. 6d.** each.
Mounted, with bouquets and long streamers, from **7s. 6d.** upwards.

ARTIFICIAL WREATHS—

In Porcelain, and covered with Glass Shades. Sizes from 10 to 25 inches. Prices from **12s. 6d.** to **63s.** upwards.

CUT FLOWERS—

are always available; any quantity desired can be supplied from **6d.** upwards. A judicious selection of good lasting flowers is always made in country orders.

TABLE DECORATIONS—

We are in a position to be able to execute floral decoration in a high-class manner, at popular prices. Estimates given.

WEDDING BELLS—

Composed of Cape Flowers, all sizes, from **10s. 6d.** to **42s.** Very handsome and effective for Wedding Celebrations.

All Floral Work Securely Packed for Post, Rail or Steamer.

Try a box of our superb Cut Flowers. Price 2s. 6d.

INSECTICIDE APPLIANCES.

BELLOWS (Midget), for distributing Par Oidium, Sulphur, Tobacco Powder, etc. .. 1/- each; large 4/-

SPRAYERS.

Specially adapted for Garden Use and Fruit Trees.

With the aid of the "FAVORITE" the gardener—especially the amateur gardener—is able to destroy all insects and pests which are so disastrous to his cabbages, cauliflowers, tomatoes, etc.

We have our Sprayers now in three qualities—in tin, in tin with brass fount, and in all brass —but we decidedly recommend the brass as the most durable.

The "FAVORITE"—

Tin	2/6
Tin, with brass fount	3/6
All brass	5/3

Postage or Freight extra.

BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES.

With Rose only	each 3/6 to 4/6
With Rose and Jet, from 14in. to 18in.	each 4/6 to 8/6

Freight or Postage extra.

GARDEN REQUISITES.

BREEN'S PATENT FINGER SPADE	each 6d
CARNATION LAYERING PEGS	per box 1/6
DAISY WEEDERS	each 1/9
DIGGING FORKS, 4 and 5 Prong	3/6 to 5/-
EDGING KNIVES, polished Ash Handle	3/- to 4/-
GARDEN REELS	2/-
GARDEN SPADES, Parkes' Patent	4/- to 5/-
GARDEN TROWELS, assorted sizes	9d. to 1/6
GARDEN FORKS, for weeding, etc.	9d. to 1/6
GRAFTING WAX, French	per tin, 1/-, 1/6
GRASS SHEARS	each 2/-
HEDGE SHEARS, 8 and 10 inch	3/6 to 5/-
HOES, Garden, 4 to 10 inch	8d. to 1/6
„ Dutch	1/3 to 2/6
„ Chipping	2/- to 3/-
HYACINTH GLASSES, in various colours	each 9d
„ **SUPPORTS** (brass)	4d
INDELIBLE INK, for Zinc Labels	per bottle 6d
KNIVES, Pruning, Grafting, and Budding (Saynor's)	from each 2/6, 5/-
LINES for Reels	1/-
MOSS, dyed green	per bundle 6d.
„ (Sphagnum), for Orchids, etc.	per sack 12/-
PENCILS, Wolfe's Indelible Garden	each 4d.
PRUNING SAWS, double-edged	4/-
„ „ Grecian blade	2/-
RAFFIA, for Ties, Grafting, Budding, etc.	per lb. 1/3
RAKES, 8 to 18 tooth, without handles	1/- to 1/6
SECATEURS for Pruning	from each 2/6
TARRED TWINE, for Trees and Vines	per ball 9d.
TYING TWINE, for Tying Trees	per ball 9d

PLANET JR. IMPLEMENTS.

Enables you to do two days work in one, easier, cheaper, better, with less faitgue. They pay for themselves in a season. Fully Illustrated Catalogue, Post Free on Application.

THE DAISY GARDEN SPRAY AND LAWN SPRINKLER.

Best Spray yet invented. Will not choke or get out of order. Used in our own Nursery. For even distribution of water over extensive areas, the DAISY is unequalled. The Sprays are made in solid brass, are durable and practically indestructible, and are made to suit high or medium water pressure.

3in. Daisy Garden Spray, distributes water 25ft.	5/-; with stand 5/6
4½in. Daisy Lawn Spray, distributes water 30ft.	11/6
6in. Daisy Lawn or Bowling Green Spray, distributes water 40ft.	16/6
Daisy Rockery Spray, distributes water 20ft.	2/6

GARDENING GLOVES.

Strong Leather Gloves (Men's)	per pair 2/-
Strong Leather Gauntlets (Men's)	per pair 3/6
Strong Cotton, Leather faced (Men's)	per pair 1/3
Gentlemen's Garden Gloves	per pair 2/-
Gentlemen's Garden Gloves, with Buttons	per pair 2/9
Ladies' Strong Leather Gloves	per pair 2/-
Ladies' Superior Gloves, with Cuffs	per pair 2/9

Postage Extra.

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS.

Cases and Packing charged extra at cost price.

Inch Pots	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12
Per Dozen	-/9	1/3	1/6	2/-	3/6	5/-	8/-	11/-	16/-
Inch Saucers	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12
Per Dozen	-/9	1/-	1/3	1/6	2/-	3/-	4/-	5/6	8/-

SEED PANS.

Inch	7	8	9	10	12
Each	-/8	-/10	1/2	1/6	1/9

Wooden Pot and Plant Labels (in bundles of 100).

Plain— Inch	4	5	6	8	10	12
Per 100	-/6	-/10	1/-	1/6	1/9	2/-
Painted— Inch	4	6	7	9	10	12
Per 100	1/3	1/6	2/-	3/-	3/3	3/9

Zinc Plant and Tree Labels.

No. 1—for Pots and Borders, per 100	4/-	4¾ x 3½ ins.
No. 4—for Pots and Borders, per 100	3/-	5 x 1 ins.
No. 5—for suspending on Trees, per 100	3/6	3½ x 2½ ins.
No. 21—for suspending on Trees, per 100	3/9	4 x 1¼ ins.

Hardwood Plant Stakes.

	Per doz.	Per 100
3 ft. long, ½ in. square	-/7	4/-
4 ft. long, 5/8 in. square	1/-	6/-
4 ft. long, 1 in. square	1/3	8/-
5 ft. long, 7/8 in. square	1/6	9/6
6 ft. long, 1 in. square	2/-	12/6

Whitewood Plant Sticks

1 ft.	per 100 1/
1½ ft.	per 100 1/3
2 ft.	per 100 1/9
3 ft.	per 100 2/9

Carriage and Freight on Stakes extra.

GARDEN FERTILIZERS.

No one who has carefully considered the relative merits of farm-yard and chemical manures will for a moment dispute the fact that under most circumstances "farm-yard manure" is best, and cannot readily be dispensed with in the cultivation of all plant life.

Under normal conditions, however, chemical manures are daily coming more into use, with most beneficial results to almost every growing crop where heaviest production and highest quality are aimed at.

SHEPHERD'S BONE FLOUR (ODOURLESS).

This is prepared solely for our own trade.

Excellent for pot plants or beds where an immediate effect is wanted .. .. .. 6lb. bag, 1/-; 14lbs., 2/-; 112lbs. 12/-

Blood and Bone—188lb. sack, 14/-; per cwt. 10/-.
Bone Dust—188lb. sack, 14/-; per cwt. 8/6.
Shirley's Fertilisers } Price List
Paton Burns Fertilisers } on application.
Shirley's No. 9, for general use .. .. .. per tin 1/-

PLANTOIDS—A specially prepared odourless concentrated plant food in tablet form, for pot plants, etc. If your plants are not doing well, they need these **pills for plants.** Sold in **6d.** and **1s.** tins. Postage Extra.

MURCHISON'S WEED AND SCRUB EXTERMINATOR.

For Carriage Drives, Garden Walks, etc., the Exterminator is invaluable, as in its application it is not necessary to disturb the surface, but simply to sprinkle the weeds with the Specific.

100lb. cases, £2 2s. 6d. **50lb. cases, £1 2s. 6d.**
10lb. cases, 5s. 6d. **Parcels under 10lb., 8d. per lb.**
Write for Particulars.

Our system of packing enjoys a world-wide reputation.

P. L. C. SHEPHERD & SON,

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Seedsmen, Nurserymen, Florists,

202 PITT STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

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